The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1941. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Late Storm—News from Pekin—The Rebellion—Visit of the Russian Minister to the San Jacinto—Visit of American Officers to the New Governor of Shanghae.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
SHANGHAE, China, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

The 6th, 7th and 8th of this month will be memorable in the north of China (and, doubtless, in the south too) as a period when it and the seas adjacent were visited by one of the heaviest and longest-continued gales of wind ever known in this part of the world. Such an occurrence at this season of the year is unusual, and was entirely unlooked for, and, as a consequence, immense damage was done to the shipping, crops, etc. The gale was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain during nearly the whole of its continuance, the consequence of which, together with the back water from the river, was to flood the whole valley of the Woosung River, including the city and foreign settlement of Shanghae. It being time of Spring tides and the wind blowing directly up the river, the water was "heaped up" to an unprecedented height in the same for a number of hours. From the ship's deck we saw the strange sight of a city partially submerged, a Chinese Venice, minus the gorgeous turrets and towers, brightness and beauty, of the "city of the sea,"—a fertile country, before green and luxuriant, covered as far as the eye could reach with water, the numerous villages each surrounded by its grove of trees afloat, and the numerous fleet of shipping and junks lying broadside to a strong current, some of them dragging their anchors. The valley of the Woosung River together with that of a portion of the Yong-tse-Kiang, being alluvial, flat and but little elevated above high tide, was throughout their great extent submerged, and as a consequence the cotton crop was partially destroyed. The holding ground being good here, very little damage was done to the shipping. The lightship at the mouth of the river is missing, and is supposed to have gone down, carrying with it the keeper and his wife—both English. The American vessels *Ærolite* and *Minna* were driven on the south bank, near the mouth of the river. That there has been an immense loss of junks there is no doubt, for that species of craft are not by any means good at weathering a storm when at sea. It is calculated that full one-third of the sea-going junks in Chinese waters are lost at sea. That there must have been a corresponding loss and damage done to foreign vessels at the time in Chinese and adjacent seas we shall no doubt soon learn, and I shall doubtless have a long list of casualties to give you in my next.

"Pekin Gazettes" have been received at this place up to Aug. 9, containing nothing new of interest. We hear the same old story of famine and distress in the city and adjoining country. The cry is "Food, food, or we perish." This cry is echoed throughout several of the northern provinces, elicited by drought and locusts, both of which have left starvation in their train. In the province of Chihle, of which Pekin is the capital, the distress is the greatest. The cholera had broken out both in the capital and in the country towns, and was carrying off large numbers of people. Orders have been received here from the capital for the purchase of large quantities of rice for distribution amongst the starving myriads there and elsewhere in the province. No further allusion is made in the gazettes to the Canton troubles. *Cui bono.*

No further news of the rebellion has been received here. About 1,400 Imperialist troops came down to Woosung a few days since (12 miles from Shanghae) from Chin-Kiang-Foo, having deserted in consequence of not receiving their pay. About 400 of them arrived at this place on the 8th of this month, and were forthwith sent back by the city authorities, who, fearing trouble from their presence, are negotiating for foreign ships to remove them to Swatow, from which place they entered the Imperial service.

August 29th his Imperial Highness', the Emperor of all the Russias, steamer *America* arrived at Woosung, having on board Count PUTIATIN, Minister Plenipotentiary for Russia at the Court of Pekin, and suite. Of his departure from the Court of St. Petersburg on this mission, you have doubtless been apprised some time since. His Excellency is well known in these waters, having been in command of the Russian squadron in the China seas at the time of the late Anglo-Russian war, and is known to be a man of great ability, one that will not fail his Government in her hour of need. Sept. 1 he visited the *San Jacinto*, unaccompanied by his suite, and dressed in plain citizens' clothes. The gallant admiral by his unassuming bearing, and by the interest he took in everything aboard, created quite a favorable impression on the minds of all aboard ship. He was particularly interested in the engines and boilers, which he examined minutely, crawling around and under the machinery to the great detriment of his broadcloth. Query. How many of *our* naval commodores, captains, commanders, etc., would dirty their white kids to elicit information on mechanical subjects? Count PUTIATIN arrived in the Gulf of Pecheli in July; he did not succeed in delivering his letter until after twenty days' delay by the Chinese Court. After succeeding in delivering the letter with which he was charged to the Court of Pekin, he started for this place. He left on the 5th, returning to the mouth of the Peiho for the purpose of receiving a reply from the Chinese Court to the letter from the Russian Court. This gives color to the rumor that has for some time been going the rounds about new negotiations that are supposed to be pending between Russia and China, giving the former power extraordinary privileges above other nations. Among those privileges may be reckoned a more extensive commercial intercourse by sea and the river Amoor with China.

Whilst off the mouth of the Peiho numerous military defences were observed, and, also, that the Chinese showed great aversion to having any intercourse with foreigners.

Yesterday, our acting-Consul, Mr. KNAPP, paid his respects to the newly appointed Taoutae SEE. An invitation was extended by the Vice-Consul to the officers of the ship to accompany him, but a decision rendered some time since in the High Court of Puppydom, declaring that the term officers, in particular cases, meant *only* commissioned officers, virtually excluded a large portion of *the* officers from waiting on his Excellency the Governor. The interview lasted but a short time, and as a peculiarity of it there was no bandying of *national* compliments, no *hoping* on either side "that the present good feeling existing between the two governments might be perpetuated," etc. As the Taoutae of Shanghae is a person of importance in the eyes of foreigners, a brief sketch of the new ruler may not be uninteresting. I am indebted to the North China *Herald* for the following:

"H. E. SEE is a native of the Hingwan district, in the prefecture of Souchow, in Szechuen; and, in 1839, attained *by merit* in Chingtoo, the Capital of Szechuen, the literary rank of Kenjin. He was subsequently four years in Pekin, employed on the criminal board, and twelve years ago was appointed to a district magistracy in this province, (Keangso,) where he has been ever since. Previous to his appointment to the post of Shanghae Intendant he was prefect of Soochow, and a few months back gained credit for putting down a rising of Chaouchow men in Soochow. The Emperor, for this, elevated him to the rank of Salt Commissioner, (Gen-gun-zse,) a Mandarin of the third class, wearing a transparent blue button."

There is now in the harbor the American vessels *Alfred Hill, Antelope, Arab, Edward Koppirch, Florence, Huzzar, Intrepid, Nabob, Quickstep, Skylark* and *Wandering Jew.*

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—Bank bills 6s. 7d.@6s. 7½d. Credits 6s. 7½d.@6s. 8d. Private bills, with documents, 6s. 8½d.@6s. 9d. per Shanghae Tael.

Freights to London and Liverpool, £6@£6 6s. for Silk; £3@£3 10s. for Tea. To New-York $10 per ton of 40 feet.

DANI.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Organization of the Thirty-fifth Congress.

Defeat of Wendell for Printer in the Democratic Caucus.

The Privateer General Armstrong Case Decided.

MEETING OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Senate Democratic caucus made no nominations except for President *pro tem.* The Republican caucus—HALE, Chairman—nominated HAMLIN unanimously, and appointed Messrs. SEWARD, FOOT and WADE a Committee to call future caucuses when desired.

The House caucus of the Republicans nominated GROW for Speaker, GRATZ BROWN, of St. Louis, for Clerk, and BABCOCK, of Michigan, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The old Postmaster and Doorkeeper were renominated.

There was a brief discussion on a resolution introduced by PERRY of Indiana, relative to the practical repudiation of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty by the Democracy, in which Mr. BANKS said the Democratic Party seems to have committed itself solely to the office of propaganding Slavery. The Republican Party represented the opposition to that policy, and contained the elements to defeat it.

The great fight on the Printer is over in the Democratic caucus. The anticipated combination between STEADMAN and BANKS was effected, which resulted in the nomination of the former on the first ballot, by sixty votes, against thirty for WENDELL. Before the ballot, a letter was read from CLEMENS, in which he asserted that a friend of WENDELL's, whom he had known twenty years, approached him with the declaration that if he would go for WENDELL, or stay out, it should be made an object to his mother. A letter from WENDELL in reply denied positively authorizing any such proposition anywhere. Several opponents of WENDELL, supposing he was likely to be nominated, left the Caucus, but returned when they found that he was likely to be beaten. There was much ill-feeling on the subject, with crimination and recrimination. Rumors are current that the Republicans will support WENDELL, and elect him with the aid of the disaffected Democrats, with a view of distracting the Democratic Party. This is not probable, however, as it is supposed that STEADMAN will establish a "Douglas" organ here, if elected, which the Republicans are not disposed to prevent. The Administration was for WENDELL, fearing that result.

FORNEY had a long and satisfactory interview with the President to-day, in which the latter was assured that the attacks on him in the *Union* were not officially authorized. The President also declared distinctly that he would not accept a renomination if unanimously tendered by the party.

The celebrated case of the privateer *General Armstrong* was disposed of in the Court of Claims to-day—the Judges delivering three separate opinions. Chief-Justice GILCHRIST affirmed his decision in favor of the claimants. Justice SCARBOROUGH reversed his previous opinion on the law of the case, but refers it to Congress for its equitable interposition. Justice BLACKFORD reversed his previous dissenting opinion.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Colonel RICHARDSON, of Illinois, has been formally tendered the Governorship of Nebraska.

At the Democratic Caucus to-night 108 members were in attendance.

Mr. FAULKNER produced correspondence to the effect that wishing to become fully acquainted with the facts in connection with the remarks made in a former Caucus by Mr. CLEMENS affecting Mr. WENDELL's character, he wrote a letter to Mr. CLEMENS, who replied that a corrupt proposition had been made to him (CLEMENS) in behalf of WENDELL. The last named, in his letter, the subject having been referred to him, emphatically denied that any proposition of the nature stated had been made with his knowledge or authority, and said that if it was made it must have been by some one too lazy to work, too proud to steal, and ashamed to beg.

Mr. CLEMENS said that when the proposition was made, he referred the individual to the Act of Congress prescribing penalties against approaches to members for corrupt purposes. The man was in his power, but for the sake of his family he would not expose him.

The correspondence having been read, a vote for Printer followed.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, withdrew the name of A. D. BANKS and proposed that of Mr. STEADMAN, who received 60 votes, the Southern and Western members uniting. WENDELL received 31. Messrs. FAULKNER and HOPKINS voted for Mr. HARRIS, of the Union. Some Democrats refused to vote and apprehend trouble to-morrow.

The entire *Globe* and Supplement of to-day is occupied with an exposition of alleged frauds in the purchase of books during the last Congress. The publication has produced much sensation, particularly about the Capitol.

In the Court of Claims to-day, Judges SCARBURG and BLACKFORD delivered opinions adverse to the claimants of the brig *General Armstrong*. Judge GILCHRIST dissented.

Immediately after the House adjourned, hundreds of men and boys crowded on the new doorkeeper clamoring for situations. The Postmaster was similarly assaulted. The Clerk, too, is overwhelmed with applicants.

The Republicans, in caucus this morning, nominated GEORGE M. WESTON, editor of the *Republic*, for Printer.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its sessions to-day. The full bench was in attendance, with the exception of Justice CURTIS, resigned.

Nos. 28, 29, 38, 101, 105, 131, 143, the United States *vs.* several parties in California, appeals from the United States District Court of that State, were dismissed.

The docket will be called to-morrow.

XXXVth CONGRESS.......First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Fifty Senators were present when the body was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from the Vice-President, stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the session.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, a resolution was adopted that the oath prescribed by the Constitution be administered to the new Senators by Mr. BRIGHT, the oldest member present.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and DANIEL CLARK, of New-Hampshire, new members, took their seats, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President, *pro. tem.*

Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, was chosen, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The usual resolution to inform the President of the United States that the Senate was organized and in readiness for business, was adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed GEORGE W. BOWMAN, editor of the Bedford (Penn.) *Gazette*, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

The Senate adjourned without transacting any other business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

On the call of the roll at 12 o'clock 221 members answered to their names.

A quorum having thus been ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, was nominated by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, and Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pa., by Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts.

The vote was taken, with the following result: ORR, 128; GROW, 84; Scattering, 13.

Mr. ORR was elected. The annunciation of the result was greeted with applause.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. STEPHENS, of Georgia, and BANKS, of Massachusetts, a Committee to conduct Mr. ORR to the Chair. The oath was administered by Mr. GIDDINGS.

On assuming it, Mr. ORR expressed thanks for the honor conferred upon him; said the delicate and responsible duties of the Chair would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the cordial coöperation of members in dispatching business, and upholding the dignity of the House. He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them admonished them to cultivate patriotism as expansive as the Confederation itself. He cherished the hope that business would be transacted to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people; that the Constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country. [Applause.]

The members were then sworn, advancing by delegations with that purpose.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, the rules of the last House were adopted till otherwise ordered, with a proviso as to the twenty-third rule, that whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour two days, it shall not be in order for such committee to report further until other committees shall have been called in turn.

Mr. CLINGMAN alluded to the fact that the Committee on Public Lands has, for several sessions, monopolized the morning hour, compelling the other committees to rely on the courtesy of the House to make reports.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, was then elected Clerk, receiving the same number of votes as Mr. ORR did for Speaker; Mr. GLOSSBRENNER elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. HACKNEY Doorkeeper. Mr. CLUSKEY was declared Postmaster, by resolution.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression of all bank notes as currency, or of bank notes of a less denomination than $100 as a circulating medium, in the District of Columbia.

The House then adjourned.

The Kansas Constitution—Important Alteration of its Provisions.

From the National Intelligencer.

The attentive reader will observe that the "SCHEDULE" affixed to the Constitution, as now officially published, differs in some material respects from that which appeared in the Government paper of this City on the 18th of last month, and which we published on the following day. We indicate these variations by *italicizing* the portions which are omitted in the earlier copy of the *Union*. Two of these, it will be seen, are of much importance, and should perhaps serve to modify somewhat the terms in which this portion of the Constitution was lately described by the official journal. We allude to the clause found at the close of section 14, which provides that in future revisions of the present Constitution "no alteration shall be made to affect the rights of property in the ownership of slaves," and to the provision contained in the 8th section of the Schedule as to-day published, (for the arrangement of the sections differs widely from that of the *Union's* copy,) which ordains that even the general election for State officers on the first Monday in January next shall be conducted in the same manner as the election on the single section of the Constitution as submitted, thus investing the President of the Convention with the same power in the one case as in the other. The existing authorities of the Territory, as well those holding office immediately from the people as under the Federal Government, are entirely ignored by the authors of the "Schedule." The effect of the clause inserted in section 14 is to render permanent the *status* and extent of Slavery, (in so far as it already exists in the Territory,) even if what is called the "Slavery article" should be stricken out by the popular vote.

If we direct our attention to other parts of the Constitution, it will be found that the "Ordinance" contains some stipulations which are made expressly contingent upon the action of Congress with reference to them. According to these stipulations it is agreed that the State of Kansas will relinquish her "undoubted right to tax the public lands" lying within her limits, provided Congress will make certain grants in return for this valuable consideration. A reference to the several acts of Congress providing for the admission into the Union of Michigan, Arkansas, Iowa and Florida, enables us to say that, with regard to these States at least, (and such, we believe, has been the uniform practice of Congress,) the right of the States to tax the public land has never been conceded by the Federal Legislature. And hence it was that Congress, in passing an act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, took the precaution to provide "that the people of the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within the said State; *nor shall they levy a tax on any of the lands of the United States within the said State*; and nothing in this act shall be construed as *an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions contained in the 'ordinance' of the Convention* of the people of Arkansas." The right of Congress to revise this portion of the Constitution of Kansas will, therefore, be conceded by all, as indeed is imported by the very terms of the articles contained under this head.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 7.

The warehouses of DAVIS & STEEL, forwarders; LIVINGSTON & CO., forwarders; BOBBIDGES & SONS, stable keepers; JEFFRIES & SONS, coach-spring factory, and two dwellings on Market, above Eighth-street, were destroyed by fire this morning. Several other buildings were damaged.

FIRE AT BRATTLEBORO.

BRATTLEBORO, Monday, Dec. 7.

A large barn attached to the State Lunatic Asylum was fired by an incendiary on Saturday night, and burned, together with 29 head of cattle, and 100 tons of hay.

FIRE AT CLYDE, N. Y.

CLYDE, Monday, Dec. 7.

The large distillery owned by BRIGGS, COFFIN & Co., was entirely consumed by fire this morning. Loss from $20,000 to $25,000.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., Monday, Dec. 7.

The Legislature organized to-day. Most of the old officers were reëlected. The Governor sent in four messages, unprecedentedly long, largely devoted to Banks and Banking.

Investigation into the Affairs of the Middlesex Mills.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

A preliminary investigation was held to-day into the affairs of the Middlesex Mills, as connected with the failure of LAWRENCE, STONE & CO. GEORGE H. KUHN, the recently-appointed Treasurer, made a financial statement, which, by vote of the stockholders, was laid on the table. After much discussion a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee of five, with full powers to investigate the affairs of the Company, and determine whether the work of the mills shall be continued, and to report at a meeting of the stockholders within thirty days. B. F. BUTLER and JAMES C. AYER, of Lowell, GEORGE W. LYMAN, RICHARD S. FAY, Jr., and WM. SOHIER, of Boston, were appointed the Committee. The stock of the Middlesex Mills was quoted to-day at 95.

Municipal Elections.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 7.

Our municipal election to-day has resulted in the reëlection of G. H. DUNBAR, Republican, for Mayor, by 10 plurality over A. H. HOWLAND, the Citizens' candidate. The whole Board of Aldermen and a majority of the Council were elected on the Citizens' ticket.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 7.

JOHN R. ROLLINS, Republican, was chosen Mayor to-day, with a Republican Board of Aldermen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 7.

The Democrats have elected their candidates for Mayor and City Clerk to-day, with five of the eight Aldermen and nine of the eighteen Councilmen. The vote for Mayor was, PHELPS, Democrat and present incumbent, 1,009; BLISS, Republican, 872.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

By the arrival of the mail we have dates from all points as late as due.

The Charleston papers announce that the steamer *Welaka*, of Savannah, was totally wrecked on St. Nicholas Bar, 3d inst. The crew, passengers and a part of her cargo were saved.

The ship *Mary C. Porter* (before reported) had been brought to the wharf at Charleston, and an effort will be made to get the water out of her.

The Mobile *Register* learns that there was a rumor in New-Orleans by steamer *Daniel Webster*, that the steamer *Fashion* had landed in Nicaragua, and was on her way home.

The ship *Anna Sise* cleared on the 13th from Mobile to Havre, with a cargo of 3,400 bales of Cotton, valued at upwards of $204,000.

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 7.

The weather here is warm and fine. A dispatch from Rochester says that twenty-two boats from Tonawanda Creek are now coming in. The canal is nearly free of ice.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 7.

The weather is very mild and clear here. Navigation is entirely uninterrupted on both the canal and lake.

The Steamship Bowman.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Dec. 7.

The steamship *Bowman*, before reported ashore at Deal, is now bilged and full of water. Her hatches are off and her cargo of wheat all damaged. Men are now at work taking out the cargo.

Suicide of a Murderer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Dec. 7.

BREEN, one of the murderers of the Mackenzie family, hung himself in his cell in the jail here, last evening.

Anxiety at the Non-Arrival of the Fashion.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 7.

There is considerable anxiety manifested here at the non-arrival of the steamer *Fashion*.

A portion of the Texas regiment arrived here yesterday, and immediately proceeded to Mobile.

Arrival of Grain at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 7.

Twelve of the grain-laden vessels which were detained by ice in the Welland Canal, arrived here, to-day, with 171,200 bushels Wheat and 16,000 bushels Corn.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Refusal of the Board to Express Approval of the Metropolitan Police Law—Personalities between Mayor Wood and Gen. Nye.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday at their establishment in Breome-street. All the members were present, Gen. NYE being in the Chair.

The Chairman submitted a letter from the General Superintendent, which referred in terms of warm praise to the conduct of the Police force during the recent election, attributing to their energy and fidelity to duty, the preservation of peace and order in the City.

The Chairman accordingly submitted the following resolutions, based upon the General Superintendent's communication:

Resolved, That the Board of Police Commissoners tender to the officers of the Metropolitan Police their thanks for the prompt and energetic manner in which they discharged their several duties on the day of election. The order preserved throughout the City is the best and highest commendation of their conduct.

Resolved, That the especial thanks of the Board are due to those citizens who volunteered their services as special policemen on the day of election, and whose services tended in a great degree to preserve that quiet to the City so remarkable.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to the members of the Metropolitan force resident in Brooklyn for their prompt response to the call made upon them, beautifully illustrating the wisdom displayed in the passage of the law, under which we are enabled to call a force from any part of the District to preserve order in this great City.

These resolutions, after being adopted, gave rise to considerable debate, growing out of a difference of opinion as to the last clause of the third resolution, referring to the wisdom displayed in the Metropolitan Police Law.

A motion to reconsider was made by Mr. CHOLWELL and carried.

Mr. PERIT moved to amend the third resolution, by striking out that clause and substituting the words "their efficient services."

The Chairman said he would withdraw his resolutions, to give Mr. PERIT an opportunity of presenting the subject in a form to please himself.

Mr. PERIT said he simply proposed to strike out the objectionable passage in order to secure unanimity on the rest.

Mayor WOOD moved to take a separate vote on each of the resolutions. Carried.

The first and second were carried, Mayor WOOD alone voting in the negative, on the ground that the resolutions complimented every member of the force, whilst he had affidavits, which he would present in due time to the Board, to show that there were many members of the force who, instead of being entitled to the thanks of the Board, ought to be dismissed for their conduct on Election day.

The third resolution was then put as amended by the removal of the last clause and the substitution therefor of the words "and their efficient service."

Mr. PERIT called attention of the Board to a discussion which took place at the last meeting, when Mayor WOOD intimated that he (Mr. PERIT) was under some commitment to him to vote with him in favor of the old Police, and he (Mr. PERIT) made a distinct denial which he believed he had reiterated, though on the reports which had gone before the public in the papers, a doubt might arise as to whether that disavowal had been made. On that account, therefore, he deemed it important to say distinctly that he had never made any pledge or commitment to Mayor WOOD or to any other human being, in reference to his conduct in this Board. To show how little probability there was of any such thing, it should be recollected that he had never solicited, or expected, or desired the appointment, and finally accepted it with great reluctance, and at the sacrifice of great personal convenience. And when the Mayor called upon him on the evening of his appointment, at his house at Bloomingdale, he first of all apologized to him for having nominated him, supposing it might have been an inconvenience to him, and then went on to announce his appointment, and to urge its acceptance by considerations of a general character, such as the exposed state of the City of New-York, and the very inadequate Police force which was in it. In the conversations which followed, he (Mr. PERIT) expressed to the Mayor, as he had to a great variety of persons, that he felt an interest in the old Police, and the desire that the worthy men of them should be reinstated in their places. That was his honest opinion since they were dismissed, and it was his opinion now. His first act on entering the Board, was to ascertain by inquiry at the Board what the impediments were that hindered their restoration, and he then learnt that they had been dismissed, not as he supposed by a common resolution of the Board, but dismissed after a judicial proceeding and regular decision, which, as he understood, could not be reversed, except by a decision of the Court or some act of the Legislature. He was ready to-morrow, if these disabilities could be removed, to elect, and to do it cheerfully, the best men of that force, for the obvious reason that they were already well drilled, and that there were among them a great many men of excellent character. And this was the whole extent of any commitment he had made or of any opinions he had expressed. He stated this publicly now, because he felt mortified at the supposition that any of his friends might think he had made a commitment of himself to any particular course. He had been elected without his knowledge, and did come into this Board utterly without any commitment whatever.

Mayor WOOD did not think that the Commissioner (Mr. PERIT) and himself differed at all on that question. He had stated to this Board that he had never conversed with Mr. PERIT on the subject until after he was nominated and made a member of this Board. That was so; and in regard to the interview to which Mr. PERIT alluded, he had stated the facts correctly, to the best of his (Mayor WOOD's) recollection, and he did not think they differed at all. He would say, however, that those opinions of Mr. PERIT's were not new to him, and he certainly would not have presented his name to this Board as a Commissioner if he had not felt assured that such were Mr. PERIT's sentiments in reference to the old force.

Mr. PERIT wished to know how they could reinstate the old Police as the law now stood.

Mayor WOOD replied that under the decision of Judge Davies, the difficulty would be rather in refusing to reinstate them. He did not see how they could help restoring members of the old force. He had a proposition to submit bearing on that very question.

General NYE said the following proposal in reference to the same subject had been received:

To the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

GENTLEMEN:—We notice, by a report of the proceedings in your Board as published by the Press of this City, that you are anxious to have a speedy adjudication of the questions now in litigation between your Board and those who claim to be members of the Police of this City. As counsel for a large number of those who are usually designated the Municipal Police, and who now claim to be officers of Police, entitled to do duty and to receive pay, but who are not recognized by your Board, we are instructed to join you in any measure that can be taken to expedite the settlement of the questions in controversy, and for that purpose will agree with you upon a case containing the facts necessary to such determination.

If you will either directly or by resolution, authorize your counsel to join in this method of disposing of the questions at issue, much litigation will be avoided, and an authoritative adjudication can probably be obtained in January next.

The questions which should be embraced in the case to be submitted are substantially:

I. Did the Municipal Police who were in office at the time of the passage of the Metropolitan Police act and at the time the Board was organized, but who did duty under the Mayor up to July 3, 1857, become officers of the Metropolitan Police by virtue of the law?

II. If they became officers of the Metropolitan Police by force of the statute, were the proceedings of your Board in their alleged removal in accordance with the law, and the rules and regulations adopted by your Board?

III. If the members of the Municipal Police who continued to do duty under the Mayor, and who did not, prior to July 3, 1857, acknowledge your authority, did not, by force of the law, become officers of the Metropolitan Police, are they precluded from being appointed as officers of the police force by reason of the prohibition contained in section 12 of the act?

Should you deem any other questions material we will cheerfully consent to the incorporation in the case, of the necessary facts to raise the question. Trusting that this proposition may be accepted by the Board, we have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Dec. 7, 1857. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE.

The Chairman further stated that there were a large number of these persons who had been in the old force, who had counsel engaged at the present moment with counsel for the Commissioners, in doing the very thing which this letter suggested. He supposed they would have the facts ready to-morrow, and that the case would be argued some day early in the week.

Mayor WOOD assumed that this question was not to be decided on a case to be made out between no counsel on the one side and real counsel on the other. The gentlemen by whom this letter was written represented the interests of five hundred persons.

Gen. NYE said the Commissioners would never get up a case on the questions presented in this communication if he could help it. The issue of it, were it to be made out at all, must be made out of the whole merits, and not on particular interrogatories.

Mayor WOOD declared that to be perfectly right, and precisely what he desired, but he did not know that this Board had any counsel.

Gen. NYE said it had.

Mayor WOOD replied that if it had, the appointment had never been made by any vote of the Board.

Gen. NYE stated that the appointment had been made before the Mayor came into the Board.

Mayor WOOD said it was not on the minutes.

General NYE could not help that.

Mayor WOOD would not give his sanction to any prepared case where the rights of the great mass of these men would not be protected, and if any case designedly false were presented jeopardizing the rights of these claimants.

General NYE declared that the Mayor had no right to express any such supposition as that they would be concerned in getting up an untrue case to submit. As a member of this Board, he would not sit under any such reflections, come from what source it might.

Mayor WOOD was glad that he (General NYE) had at last come to a realization of the dignity of this Board.

General NYE affirmed that his conduct in this Board spoke as well for itself as did the Mayor's own; and no member of this Board should sit here with his consent to suffer the expression of any such supposition as that in which the Mayor had indulged.

Mayor WOOD did not suppose this Board would do any such thing, but he supposed it of individual members of this Board, some of whom did things in the name of this Board without any authority whatever.

General NYE—That is what I deny.

Mayor WOOD—And that is what I mean, and I have foundation for what I say.

General NYE—Then if you say with reference to me, I emphatically deny it.

Mayor WOOD—I do say it with reference to you.

General NYE—Then I assert it to be perfectly false, and you know it to be so.

Mayor WOOD—Your gentlemanly manners are on a par with your official conduct.

General NYE—Yes, Sir; as my official conduct will bear scrutiny with yours, I trust.

Mr. PERIT—I move an adjournment.

The Board proceeded to act on reports on complaints, none of which involved any serious consequences to the accused, save in the case of Brown, who was dismissed for riotous conduct over in Jersey. Complaints were made against two officers for taking into custody at the "Tiemann" meeting in Wall-street two persons, whose only offence was their calling for "Three cheers for Mayor WOOD." The complainants not appearing, the charges were dismissed.

Mr. PERIT moved that "Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpool" be confirmed as attorneys to the Board. Carried.

It was then announced that the Committee on Station-houses had determined to take the house formerly occupied by the Commissioners in White-street, and appropriate it to the accommodation of witnesses confined in criminal cases.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Committee be authorized to receive estimates for putting the building in proper repair, and that they be empowered to secure it by lease or otherwise for three years.

Mr. CHOLWELL suggested that the work to be done was so trifling as not to require an estimate. He did not think the expense would exceed $50.

Mr. BOWEN said they had had experience enough in glass ballot-boxes, and hereafter in every case where an outlay of money was involved it should invariably be determined by estimate.

The Board refused, by one vote—(Mr. STRANAHAN's)—to permit officer John Tuomy to receive a present of a revolver from Mr. Charles Hadsell of the Sixteenth Ward, notwithstanding Mr. Hadsell's declaration that the gift was proffered in a spirit of the utmost disinterestedness.

General NYE observed that if officers were permitted to receive pistols the reserve fund would receive nothing. If this precedent were permitted they would invariably receive pistols for currency.

Mr. PERIT said he understood that there were some members of the old force, who, from absence and other causes, had not been served with notices to appear before the new Commissioners, and it occurred to him that if any such cases were clearly established the Board could have no objection to reinstate them.

Gen. NYE supposed the Committee had now these cases under consideration.

The Board then adjourned till Friday at 2 o'clock.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame dwelling house No. 163 West Twenty-eighth-street, occupied by a colored widow lady named Mrs. Cox, and her family. Mrs. Cox sustained a loss of about $500 on her furniture, which is covered by insurance of $800 in the Goodhue Insurance Company. Mr. WILLIAMS owned the building, and his loss is estimated at $300, for which is insured. CHARLES BIRSELL, a former occupant of the house is suspected of having set fire to the house. The Fire Marshall has been notified, and will thoroughly investigate the case.

FIRE IN A LUMBER YARD.—A supposed incendiary fire broke out this morning at 12½ o'clock, in the lumber yard corner of West and Watt streets, owned by S. LANE & Co. The damage sustained amounts to several thousands of dollars. We did not learn the amount of insurance.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of England.

Further Failures in Great Britain.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Consols 89 7-8 a 90 1-8---Cotton Quiet---Breadstuffs Improved.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, Captain COMSTOCK, from Liverpool at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th of November, arrived here yesterday morning.

The following is the specie list per *Baltic*:

J. W. Murrell, of Mobile	£1,150
Henry & De Cordova	1,630
Wm. Leconey	236
Homer & Sprague, of Boston, (care of Goodhue & Co.)	1,000
Total	£3,996

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, and the *Jason*, from New-York *via* Queenstown, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 22d.

The screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon* left Liverpool for Portland at noon on the 25th November.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 25th.

We present below full details of the financial news from Europe, which manifest a general and decided improvement.

The gold taken to the Bank of England within a week amounted to £930,000, exclusive of any sovereigns that may have been returned from Scotland or elsewhere.

The funds were buoyant, and Consols closed at 89⅞@90⅛ for money, and 90@90⅛ for account.

A case of considerable importance to railroad shareholders had been decided in the Court of Chancery. The preference shareholders in the Great Northern Railroad Company brought a suit against the Company, in which they maintained that preference stock carried a fixed rate of interest to be paid in full before the ordinary shareholders could claim any dividend whatever. Judgment was given in favor of the preference shareholders. The litigation in the case was caused by the Redpath frauds.

It is stated that the British Government at the last moment refused to enter into the pending agreement with Austria to use only the projected Austrian line in its telegraphic communication with India.

Generals WILSON and HAVELOCK are to be raised to the dignity of Baronets, the former as Sir ARCHDALE WILSON of Delhi, and the latter as Sir HENRY HAVELOCK of Lucknow.

A boiler explosion at a cotton warp factory, in Huddersfield, had killed nine persons and wounded many others.

The *Times* says the Chairman of the India Company will propose to the Directors a grant of £500 a year to General NEILL's widow, in addition to the ordinary allowance. The Queen had granted permission to the widow to assume the title of Lady NEILL.

M. FOULD, French Minister of State, was on a visit to London. His visit was supposed to have reference to the financial crisis and the situation of the banks; and it was also reported that he was to confer with Lord PALMERSTON in reference to the difficulties of the Danubian Principalities.

The Emperor and Empress had returned to Paris.

The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* asserts that the head-quarters for an English recruiting establishment will be opened at Strasburg on the 1st of December.

The *Nord* says that the Conference of Paris has been put off to the month of January.

The Bank of France was gaining specie.

A meeting of distillers took place in Paris on the 23d, for the purpose of addressing a memorial to the Government to raise the import duty on foreign spirituous liquors, on the ground that they cannot compete with foreigners. A deputation of distillers of the Nord were informed by the Minister of Commerce that the Government would be guided by the result of an inquiry.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of M. DUPIN as Procurer Imperial in the Court of Cassation. A dispatch from Paris upon the subject says: "M. DUPIN was formerly President of the National Assembly. He was also one of the most notable adherents of the Orleanist party, and his acceptance of office under the Empire has caused great sensation in Paris."

The Plenipotentiaries were to assemble in Paris on the 26th, to exchange ratifications of the treaty relative to the new boundary of Bessarabia.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 22d November, says:

"If the English and French Governments differ about Moldo-Wallachia, they perfectly agree on all the affairs of Spain, present and contingent. Lord HOWDEN is about to return to Madrid. His lordship has been detained here some time by the Mexican question, which still presents some difficulty, and even danger, if left unsettled. It is understood that Lord HOWDEN is charged to show the Spanish Government the expediency of receiving M. LAFRAGUA (the Mexican Envoy) and thus allowing the mediation of England and France to proceed without delay, as, beyond all doubt, there is a numerous party on the borders of the United States and Mexico only waiting for an opportunity to envenom the quarrel, in order to turn it to their own advantage. While the British Minister at the Court of Madrid has instructions to this effect, the French minister in Mexico will receive others to endeavor to persuade that Government to withdraw its pretensions of having M. LAFRAGUA received at Madrid as an indispensable preliminary. It is hoped that this double action of Lord HOWDEN, at Madrid, and M. DE GABRIAC, in Mexico, will prevent an explosion which will most certainly inflict much damage on all concerned, if the Governments of Spain and Mexico continue in their present obstinacy, and allow so much danger to both to follow from a question of vanity and a point of etiquette."

A dispatch from Madrid, of the 21st, reports a considerable export of Specie to London, and a consequent decline in the funds.

The election returns from Piedmont are still incomplete, but continue to favor the Government.

Count CAVOUR had pronounced against the forced currency of Bank notes.

The Genoese journals announce the death of the eminent naturalist the Marquis MAXIMILIAN SPINOLA.

Lisbon dates are to the 19th November. Yellow fever was still ravaging the city, the number of deaths being about 80 a day. The Cardinal Patriarch had died of the fever.

The Bank of Lisbon was about to raise the rate of discount, which had stood at 5 per cent.

Prince GAGARIN, Governor-General of Kutais and Mingrelia, had been assassinated by one of the sovereign princes of Mingrelia.

Letters from St. Petersburg report that the financial crisis was beginning sensibly to affect Russia. Gold had become very scarce and Exchange on London had fallen.

Letters from Vienna report a continuance of the financial and commercial crisis in Austria. The prices of raw produce declined daily, and money was so scarce that manufactured goods found but few wholesale purchasers.

A Vienna dispatch of the 23d reports renewed dullness on that day. Exchange on London as high as 10.30.

The latest details of the gunpowder explosion at Mayence report the recovery of twenty-eight dead bodies, and the number of wounded at many hundreds. Fifty-seven houses, were completely destroyed, while there was not a house in the town which had not more or less suffered.

A dispatch from Stockholm announces the formation of a Society of Credit, for mutual support, and to maintain the public credit. The subscription amounted to $4,000,000.

An extra mail from China had arrived at Suez with the following dates: Shanghae, Sept. 27; Hong Kong, Oct. 5.

Exchange on England at Hong Kong was quoted s. 11d.@4s. 11½d., and at Shanghae 6s. 7½d.@6s. 8d. Operations in tea were limited.

A violent typhoon at Macao on the 1st of October had caused severe damage, chiefly to native shipping.

Lord Elgin was at Hong Kong on board a man-of-war.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS ABROAD.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 23.

The English funds opening this morning at the firm prices of yesterday, and, owing to continued investments of sums which the public are withdrawing from other channels, a further improvement subsequently took place. After regular hours a relapse was caused by a report of a fresh banking difficuly in the north, but although the name of the establishment was unhesitatingly mentioned in all quarters, nothing transpired up to the close of business to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intimation of any default having occurred. The fact of the Bank of England having sent a supply of sovereigns to one of its northern branches in the morning was cited in confirmation of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as is made at stated periods in the ordinary course of transactions, and had no connection whatever with any prospect of approaching disaster in the neighborhood. From the boldness of the report, however, it seems scarcely possible that it can have been altogether unfounded. Should it prove to have been a fabrication, every effort should be made to trace it to its source. Consols for money were first quoted 89⅞@¾. From this they advanced to 90, and the closing official prices were 89¾@90 for money, and 90⅛@¼ for the 7th of December. At a later hour there was a fall of nearly a quarter per cent., bargains being entered into at 90 for the account. Loans on Government securities were readily obtainable for short periods at lower rates, and the recovery of mercantile confidence made further progress, notwithstanding the serious features of the Bank return. The improved feeling is to be attributed almost entirely to the absence of additional difficulties in London during the past three days, and the liability to an extension of panic has still been such that the principal banking institutions would have incurred a grave responsibility if they had suffered any mischief to take place which was fairly preventible. On the whole, however, with one or two exceptions, there has been no disposition to narrow conduct of that description.

About £400,000 of Australian gold, and £10,000 of gold coin were sold to the Bank to-day.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Indus* has brought £16,100.

While the *Persia* was coming in to-day, with £120,000, from New-York, the *America* started with £22,000 for that port.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 24.

In all departments of mercantile business to-day the tone of improvement has been more distinct than at any time since the first turn became observable. There is still an absence of further failures, and the statement boldly circulated on Saturday of new banking difficulties in the north proves not to have had the slightest foundation. An additional amount of bullion has been taken to the Bank, and there is still likely to be for some time a gradual return of sovereigns from Scotland and Ireland. The state of actual panic may therefore be considered to have entirely passed. All that is now to be apprehended is that a considerable number of firms throughout the country whose means have already been taxed to the utmost will be unable to go on through the pressure which must yet be felt, and which can be mitigated only by degrees. The period has arrived, however, when there will be on all sides a greatly improved disposition to extend mutual aid. Consols for money opened at a recovery from the point to which they receded after regular hours on Saturday, and, although some speculative sales subsequently caused a renewed decline, the market at the close had a steady appearance. The first transactions were at 89⅞@90. From this they went to 89½@⅝, and the final prices were 89⅝@¾ for money, and 89¾ for the 7th of December. The sales in the morning were apparently in consequence of conjectures as to the financial measures that may be announced on the assembling of Parliament—a funding of Exchequer-bills being still thought likely to be one of them.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 25.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 9 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.40 per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is at about the same price in Paris and London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.7¼ per £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 1 3-10 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 108 per cent. for first-class paper, and from that price to 106 per cent. for other descriptions. At the present rate of discount here there is, consequently, no profit on the transmission of gold from this country to the United States.

The public continue to support the stock-market by heavy purchases, and the closing quotations to-day show an advance of a-quarter ₱ cent. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 89⅝@¾, and at the conclusion the prices were 89⅞@90 for money and 90@⅛ for the 7th of December. A steady flow of bullion to the Bank assists the tendency to a restoration of confidence, and altogether a better feeling prevails, although some additional failures announced this afternoon have occasioned deep regret. Bank Stock left off at 212@214; Reduced, 88¾@89; New Three Per Cents., 88¾@89; India Stock, 214@216; India Bonds, 40s.@35s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 11s.@6s. discount.

In the Stock Exchange to-d y, owing to the large investments of the public, the supply of money was abundant, and short loans on Government securities could be obtained readily at 6 to 7 per cent. At the Bank of England the applications continue gradually to diminish, and as the repayments now falling due there are extremely large, the weekly returns are henceforth likely to show a considerable improvement. In the discount market, also, there were some signs of relaxation.

No particular alteration has taken place in foreign stocks, but they continue in fair demand, and the market closed steadily.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates generally showed a decided improvement, the principal advance being upon Amsterdam and Hamburg. Business, however, is restricted by the want of confidence caused by the late failures.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 95c. for money and 67f. for the end of the month, showing the recovery of an eighth. The position of the Bank of France is stated to have been strengthened, the bullion now held being £7,680,000, or £100,000 beyond the amount at the date of the return published a fortnight back. The increase is said to have been particularly rapid during the last few days, and to have taken place without any artificial purchases being made in England or elsewhere.

A further sum of about £150,000 in Australian, Russian and other gold was sold to the Bank to-day. The total taken there since this day week is thus raised to £930,000, exclusive of any sovereigns that may have been returned from Scotland or elsewhere.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London papers of Tuesday report an active demand for American Securities on the previous day. Illinois Central and Erie Bonds improved, but the shares of the former receded $1. The sales were:

Illinois Central 7s of 1875	78@76
Illinois Central Shares	12 dis.
Michigan Centrals of 1869	78
Erie Shares	15
Erie Bonds of 1883	66
Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage	80

The London papers of Wednesday report the following in American Railways:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ c., 1875.	76@77	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	75@77	77 5
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	75@77	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	4@13 dis.	14 13½ dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. con., '60	75@78	
Do., do., 1869	75@78	
Do., do., 1869 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	45@55	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 ₱ ct., 1885	55@60	
Do. $100 shares	15@25	
New-York Central 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	77@80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. con., 1864	88@92	
Do., $100 shares	70@74	73
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	65@70	66
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875	40@50	
Do., $100 shares	10@15	
Pennsylvania Cent Bonds. 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ ct	80@82	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ cent. stg.	82@84	

SUSPENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Times, Nov. 25.

The stoppage of Messrs. Herman Sillem & Co., a house of more than 50 years' standing, and of very great respectability, was announced this morning. Their transactions were in connection with Germany, Holland, and all parts of the continent, as well as with North and South America and the West Indies, and the liabilities are therefore considerable. At the moment of suspension they had large funds in hand, and according to the opinion of numerous friends, who would have been ready with assistance, it was doubtful if the step had become necessary. As, however they had already sustained several severe losses from the recent failures on the continent, and could not feel certain that others might not follow, they resolved, with the honorable feeling which has always distinguished them, to encounter no further risks that could prejudice the general position of their creditors. Great confidence is expressed that they will ultimately pay in full, and an early resumption is hoped. The following circular has been issued:

London, No. 2 Crosby-square, Nov. 24.

It is with extreme regret we have to inform you that the losses we have experienced during the last few weeks have reduced us to the painful necessity of suspending our payments.

Our books will be submitted to Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co., and a statement laid before our creditors at the earliest possible opportunity.

We are, &c.,
HERMAN SILLEM, SON & CO.

The stoppage has also taken place of Messrs. Carr, Josling & Co., an old and respectable firm, connected chiefly with the trade to the North of Europe. They held a considerable amount of the acceptances of Messrs. Hoare, Buxton & Co., Svensden & Johnson, and the other Swedish houses whose failure was announced last week, and this has been the immediate cause of their difficulties. The liabilities are supposed to amount to about £300,000, and the assets show a large nominal surplus. It is feared, however, that these will be found to have been grearly depreciated by recent circumstances.

Messrs. Alexander Hintz & Co., merchants and dealers in colonial produce, have likewise suspended. The house had been established for many years, and has been brought down by the recent failures here and on the continent. The liabilities are understood to be large. Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 29 Mincing-lane, London, Nov. 24, 1857.

With the deepest regret we have to inform you that in consequence of the numerous failures here and abroad, we are under the painful necessity of suspending our payments.

Our books will be placed in the hands of Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co., with instructions to prepare a statement of our affairs, and to lay the same before our creditors as soon as possible.

We remain, &c.,
ALEXANDER HINTZ & CO.

It appears that an idea is still entertained of the possibility of resuscitating the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank, which stopped on the 17th inst., with liabilities for about £1,000,000. Forbearance is to be asked from the depositors, and the shareholders are to subscribe new capital, towards which the Directors offer £100,000. As there are more than 200 persons interested as shareholders, it will be very satisfactory if they can in any proper way be restored to a position of safety; but at a meeting which took place yesterday there was too much disposition to follow the Glasgow example of "saying nothing of the past," and of regarding the misfortunes of the Bank, not as a penalty for misconduct, but as a "great public calamity," to inspire confidence that its restoration would be productive of general benefit.

A meeting of creditors was held, to-day, of Messrs. J. P. de Sa & Co., Brazilian merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 14th inst., and after a prolonged discussion a composition was accepted of 10s. in the pound, payable in installments at three, six and nine months. The liabilities were stated to be only £15,230, and the assets about £9,000.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the 26th ult., says: "The meeting of the creditors of the highly respected firm of Naylor, Vickers & Co., who suspended payment on the 4th inst., from 'the utter disorganization of commercial and financial affairs in America,' was held yesterday afternoon at their offices, in Sheffield. There was a very numerous attendance, most of the principal creditors being represented. The balance sheet, which was prepared by Messrs. Harwood, Banner & Son, of Liverpool, accountants, was read. It showed the following results in round numbers: Total liabilities of the firm in England, America, and elsewhere, about £370,000. Assets in England, good debts, £30,000; iron, metals, &c., £90,000; property, (less mortgages,) £24,000; and other smaller items, showing a total assets in England of about £181,000. The assets in America consisting ,of stock, debts and bills, about £407,000, making a total of assets of £589,000. It thus appears that there is a surplus in favor of the firm of about £220,000. The estimate had been made rather below than above the mark. The private property of the partners would show a surplus, after meeting all private liabilities, of between £20,000 and £30,000; so that there would be a total surplus of above a quarter of a million. The business appeared to have been carefully conducted, the bad debts having been quite insignificant in amount; and no failures having arisen during the present crisis to interfere with the above statement. It also appeared that the promptest measures had been taken by the firm, when the suspension took place, to instruct their agents in New-York and Boston to protect the property from hostile proceedings, even though it might be necessary to go to Chancery to do so. The decision of the meeting was that Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. are to be entirely uncontrolled in the management of their business."

From Liverpool the failure of Messrs. Peninston & Marshall, American provision merchants, is reported; and at Bradford Mr. Jonathan Bottomley, spinner, has suspended payment.

The Glasgow *Herald* States that the extensive firm of B. F. Babcock & Co., which has a branch in that city, and which recently suspended, has resumed payment.

It is stated in the scotch papers that by the statements submitted to recent meetings of creditors, the following deficiencies have been exhibited: Messrs. John Monteith & Co., liabilities in excess of assets, £430,000; Messrs. D. & J. Macdonald, £334,000; Messrs. Godfrey, Pattison & Co., £240,000; Messrs. William Smith & Co., £104,000; and Messrs. T. Juckes, Robertson & Co., £75,000, making a total of £1,182,000 lost by the creditors of the several houses.

It appears by a private circular issued to the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, that the liabilities amount to £4,576,231, and the assets to £5,702,534, being an excess of £1,126,303. The profits for the half year ending Nov. 30, are estimated at £50,000, or upwards of 9 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and the losses during the period of commercial distress have, it is affirmed, been inconsiderable compared with the amount of business transacted.

A meeting was held in London of creditors of Messrs. Wilson, Morgan & Co., wholesale stationers, whose suspension was announced on the 12th. instant, when a statement was submitted by Mr. Chatteris, the accountant, showing a deficiency of £16,130, the liabilities being £25,629, and the estimated assets £9,499.

A meeting of creditors of Mr. F. C. Perry, of the Rough Hay Furnaces, was held at Wolverhampton, when a composition of 10s. in the pound was proposed, payable either under the inspection of trustees to whom the estate should be conveyed, or in three installments at four, eight and twelve months respectively, with a guarantee. After a long discussion the meeting was adjourned to the 8th of December. The liabilities were stated to be £76,774, and the nominal assets £54,705.

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Speaking of Blackburn, the Manchester *Guardian* says: "The state of trade gets more gloomy in this town. At present eleven mills are entirely closed; the machinery of four of them has been sold. Five of the eleven are on sale, and out of the whole of the mills in town, only four are working full time, and in those considerable portions of the machinery are kept waiting for material. The other mills are working four days a week, but even in those a large number of looms and spindles are at a stand. Since the year 1847 there has never been more factory hands out of employment than at the present moment. Other trades are in the same state of depression."

The Preston *Guardian* says: "Our prospects at Preston grow more and more gloomy. We announced, a fortnight ago, that as the mill-owners worked up their raw material, many of them would not go into the market for a fresh supply, but would prefer to stop their machinery, and close their establishments. Already this had been acted upon at one if not more mills; and we hear of two or three which are likely to cease work. It was reported on Friday that two large firms were about to extend the hours of labor; but such is not the case, the time originally fixed, four days, or 40 hours per week, being the maximum. We have no more favorable reports from other towns in this district."

The Carlisle *Journal* says; "A fortnight ago we announced that the Messrs. Dixon and Messrs. Donald, of Carlisle, had commenced to work only four days a week. Since that time the whole of the mills in the city have followed their example. Hand-loom weaving has also gradually become worse. Besides the stoppage of the Glasgow work, the lessened production of the local manufacturers has thrown many out of employment.

In the neighborhood of Whitehaven the mills are running four to four and a half days in the week,"

The *Scotsman* says: "Since our last notice of the trade of Dundee disasters have occurred of the gravest character. Of those beyond our own district it is unnecessary to speak further than to say that the suspension of Dennistoun's firm came more directly home to our merchants than any of the others, the American houses in connection with Dundee having availed themselves largely of their paper as a medium for remittances. In the midst of these general disasters, it became known on Monday, (last week,) after bank hours, that the firm of McKenzie, Ramsay & Co., Dundee, had declared their inability to meet their engagements; this week, James Donald & Sons and James Duncan stopped payment consequent on losses sustained by M'Kenzie & Co. and Donalds; A. & J. Adie submitted a state of their affairs to their creditors, with whom an arrangement was carried through whereby the creditors got a cash payment of 12s. 6d. per pound, with every prospect of ultimate payment in full. The liabilities of the Messrs. Adie are on a limited scale; those of James Duncan amount to £8,000; the rankings on Donald's estate will probably exceed £50,000; and those on McKenzie & Ramsay will greatly exceed that amount. During these local troubles, every telegram came laden with heavy news, business was almost at an end, and the excitement toward the the end of this week was intense, unaccompanied however, by anything like panic; and it is creditable to the good sense of the community that vague rumors met with no encouragement."

SUBSIDENCE OF THE PANIC IN IRELAND.

Dublin (Nov. 20) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The panic never extended to this country, unless in the shape of a silly "run" upon the banks in the South by a portion of the peasantry. This, however, has been rapidly dying away, and confidence is restored generally. In Dublin shares, which had suffered some depression, are steadily advancing. The corn and provision markets are still very heavy; but there are symptons of recovery. The cattle fairs are languid, with lower prices; but, as the English demand is reviving, it is probable that some reaction is at hand.

The only suspension of any note in Ireland was that of Messrs. Scott & Co., of Queenstown, County of Cork, engaged in the shipping trade and buildings in the town. A meeting of the creditors of the firm was held on Thursday last, when a statement of its affairs, much more favorable than had been expected, was submitted. It was agreed that a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound should be accepted, subject to the report of a committee. The *Cork Reporter* states that the Messrs. Scott will be enabled to resume a trade which has been of the utmost importance to the locality.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 22.

Retail business has been more satisfactory during the past week, particularly in articles of Winter clothing for both sexes, mercery and millinery, the lower state of the temperature having decided many persons to make preparation for the approaching season. Still the sale has remained in general, in every description of shop, below the average of the corresponding period of preceding years. As to manufacturers, they are in a state of almost complete stagnation, as they do not seek to obtain orders, which they could scarcely find, except at disadvantageous prices, or on long credit. The generality of the manufacturers of Paris have suspended their preparations for the *jour de l'an*; they seem decided to give but little credit, and to be content with less business provided they are paid ready money. Such a state of things was inevitable with the rate of discount at 10 per cent. From the Provinces the accounts state that the manufacturers are everywhere endeavoring to restrict their production. Purchasers are rare, and the small number of transactions which take place are in favor of the buyer. Letters from Rouen, Mulhausen, Roubaix and Lyons, coincide in declaring that the quantity of goods manufactured at present is altogether inferior to the ordinary consumption, and that goods are sold in almost every case at from 15 to 20 per cent. below the prices of last year.

Paris (Nov. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

Trade and manufactures, which indeed had been languishing since the month of July, do not appear to be particularly affected by the crisis which has produced such ruinous results elsewhere. The cause I have alluded to already; the manufacturers generally limited their operations, and were extremely cautious in their dealings, and this lucky timidity will probably prove the cause of comparative safety. They have not their warehouses overstocked with goods not yet paid for; they have no formidable engagements to meet, and they may, without the fear of ruin, wait for better times. This state of things is said to be general, but it is not, I believe, universal. There are exceptions; some who have been more enterprising or less prudent than their fellows, will be driven to great sacrifices in order to provide against demands which are inevitable. Several of the latter have already sold their produce at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., while their neighbors, who had no heavy engagements to meet, are resolved to struggle on, and keep their stock on hand, rather than make such abatements. The last accounts published by the Bank of France show that the demand for money is not as urgent among the commercial classes in Paris as elsewhere, the commercial bills presented for discount showing a considerable decline; still, tee feeling is one of uneasiness, and every one inquires how long will the present state of things last. Among the shopkeepers the complaints are not so general as during the previous week. The demand for articles of winter clothing is now much brisker, but the receipts are much under the average of the season. It is to this slackness of trade that in all probability we must attribute the little preparation for the sale of *étrennes*, or New-Year's gifts, on so extensive a scale as formerly. The upward movement in the price of corn which followed the appearance of the imperial decree permitting its exportation has not been of long duration. The few buyers who presented themselves at the last Paris market wanted a reduction of 2 francs per sack on flour. The demand was resisted, and prices remained nominal at from 46 francs to 53 francs the sack of 157 kilogrammes, according to quality. A meeting of distillers took place to-day at the great room in the Rue Richelieu, with the object, as it appears, of addressing a memorial to the Government to raise the import duty on foreign spirituous liquors, on the ground that they find themselves unable to compete with foreigners. The Government I believe, are not much pleased with this. It enables me to judge of the progress made in political economy by the manufacturing classes of France. The city of Rouen, the centre of gothic ignorance or prejudice in these matters, will rejoice. A deputation of the distillers of the Nord have just had an interview with M. Rouher, Minister of Commerce. They were informed that the Government had already instituted an inquiry in all the departments in which the distillation of spirits is carried on, and that it was the result of that inquiry which would guide the Government as to the measures best calculated to protect the interests of that branch of industry. The distillers, it is said, are anxious to have an additional import duty imposed on foreign spirits.

THE MONETARY CRISIS AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg (Nov. 23) correspondence of the London Times.

Since the dispatch of my yesterday's letter, in which I gave a summary of the current events in relation to the crisis here, some further authenticated cases of suspension of payment by firms in this city have been reported. Among these are the houses of Messrs. Blass and Schomburgh, and of Rousen, Jr., both of them extensively connected—the former as general merchants and importers of colonial produce, and the latter as an exporter of goods to America and New-South Wales and shipowner. Bills of a considerable amount have been returned protested on account of Messrs. Blass & Co., and their liabilities are said to amount altogether to about 1,000,000 of marks banco at least. In respect to the other firm, nothing certain is known, and all I have heard is, that it has not paid up bills due yesterday.

It is also mentioned with respect to the suspension of Messrs. Ullberg & Cremer, so extensively connected, and so immensely involved in monetary transactions with the north of Europe, with Denmark, Norway and Sweden, that half of the mercantile firms of Stockholm will assuredly fail, should this house be allowed to fail in its engagements, which are principally based upon paper operations, or blank credit acceptances—a system much in vogue between this city and those countries; so that, one or two links in the chain failing, the rest must follow, and the consequences become ruinous to all concerned. It is even said that the Government of Sweden, anxious to prevent so fearful a catastrophe as the ruin of so many of their best firms in Stockholm, has promised a considerable amount of aid. The banking-house of Solomon Heine here has also, it is said, promised a support of 1,000,000 marks banco, and and the two city joint-stock banks another large sum for the support of parties here in the same course, but how far this report is founded on fact I am unprepared to say; however, great excitement exists among the mercantile community here as to how things may terminate. The rate of discount is nominal, as business generally may be said to be at a complete stand-still, and the little existing confidence vanishing very fast. I have rarely witnessed such a number of the leading merchants of the place assembled at the Börsenhalle on a Sunday as was the case this day, which shows the anxiety to ascertain the real state of public feeling to be great.

Hamburg (Nov. 24) Correspondence of the London Express.

A new institution, intended to relieve commercial distress, was announced here to-day, called the Discount Guarantee Society, with ten million marks banco capital. The whole amount was subscribed in four hours.

SOCIETY OF CREDIT IN SWEDEN.

A telegram from Stockholm, dated the 22d inst., and published in continental papers, says: "The Bourse of our city yesterday founded an Association under the name of 'Society of Credit.' The object of this Society is to give assistance to its members by means of loans, mutually to support each other and to maintain the public credit. A sum of 4,000,000 (dollars?) has been subscribed. A body of directors of twelve members has been elected, provided with the most extensive powers. The directers are the leading men on the Stock Exchange."

EXTREME SCARCITY OF GOLD IN RUSSIA.

The financial crisis which now weighs upon Europe, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord*, has had a disastrous influence on Russia. Gold has become extremely scarce. For notes of 100 roubles the discount office gives only five roubles in specie, and yet it is beset every day with crowds of persons who wish to get gold for their paper. On the 14th of November the half-imperial, the value of which in ordinary times is 5 roubles 15 copecs, was quoted at the Bourse at 5 roubles 56 copecs. The bankers are charging 15 per cent. for discounts.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times, Nov. 23.

It is long since America has had to pass through such difficulties as at present beset her. The unbroken prosperity, the uninterrupted progress of the New World, has long been a subject of pride for the Republicans and of reproach to the monarchies of Europe. Indeed, America has been so fortunate as hardly to have had a history, in the modern and somewhat sombre sense of the term. While France, and Germany, and Italy have been convulsed by revolutions; while Spain has lost ships, colonies, commerce, name, and dignity; while even England, though growing rapidly in material and moral power, has had to fight her way through wars and insurrections and "strikes," through the obstinacy of party and the prejudice of classes, America has seen the way clear before her, and has had only to build and occupy, to plant and reap the increase, to educate and receive the blessings of education. Indeed, so few have been the trials of the Republic, so easy and assured its onward march, that the people have become weary of their very happiness. Much of their occasional irritability, particularly towards England, much of their desire to turn every conversation into a channel which shall draw forth some compliments to America and her institutions, much of their encouragement to fillibustering and such like excesses, arises from a feeling that the country's history is hardly great enough for her. Prosperity is not a sufficient substitute for glory. It is not enough to conquer the wilderness, to build vast cities where the Indian and the panther wandered within the lifetime of men still young; the American people seem to tire of this monotonous and uneventful prosperity, of the ever unclouded sky above them, and the unbroken smoothness of the path they tread.

Such an event as the enforced idleness of multitudes who depend on their labor for their daily bread is something new on the American continent. We who have had in times past to suffer from such calamities, and who have even now great numbers among us who, in age or sickness, have no resource but public charity, can well feel for the misery with which the population of the Atlantic cities is threatened. The Irish and Germans, who form the majority of the laboring class, are hardly more provided against the storms of fortune than their brethren who remain at home. They earn more and spend more; they are incomparably better off than in the villages of Connaught or Suabia, but they have hardly in the first generation contracted habits of saving and hoarding enough to carry them through a Winter of bankruptcy and suspended works. The American papers announced, a few weeks since, that some 40,000 men would be without occupation in New-York, and that a great outcry, and perhaps a general rush southward, would be the result. By the last mails we have a description of the scenes which are now represented in the city. "Hunger meetings" have been held, in which banners, bearing in several languages the device "Work or Death," were carried in procession, and the multitude has been addressed by orators who proclaimed the duty of the community to provide work and food for its members. It may, indeed, be a mockery to preach political economy to a starving man, but still it is certainly true that the knowledge and capacity of the working classes very much influence the arguments which are used on such occasions. In this country the artisans, even in the very depth of their distress, seem to acknowledge the true cause of it. We hear little abuse of the rich, little talk about the tyranny of capital and the rights of labor, and never an incentive to violence or spoliation. But it cannot be forgotten that the American cities contain a population which has been educated in other principles, and is not accustomed to let its acts lag far behind its desires. From the Parisian workshops, from the Democratic districts of Western Germany, from Switzerland and Italy, have gone forth bands of emigrants who have notions of property very different from those which native Americans learnt from their English progenitors. The right to work, to food, to luxury, to happiness has been preached by philosophers agd attempted to be realized by statesmen in the largest capital of continental Europe within the last ten years. The spirit and the doctrines which have been suppressed in Paris have free play in New-York, and we cannot but fear that if extreme distress were to come upon the continental emigrants and their impulsive Irish brethren scenes of violence might follow which would require the serious interference of the State.

That this interference would take place promptly and effectually cannot be doubted. We have no fear for the peace of New-York and Philadelphia, nor for the speedy restoration of employment and well being. The worst of the crisis is already past, confidence will soon be restored, the vast produce of the West and South will bring wealth into the country, the merchants who have fallen will spring up again with true American elasticity, or their place will be taken by others; mills will reopen, work will be resumed on ships and houses, in docks or in brick kilns, and in another twelvemonth the panic and starvation of 1857 will be forgotten. But still it is possible to look at things too much in the mass, and in our confidence in the community's strength to overlook the sufferings of individuals. We cannot but sympathize deeply with those who seem likely to undergo a term of great distress. That the benevolence of the prosperous may be counted upon to relieve the want that will surround them is probable enough; that its power may be equal to the task is our sincere hope.

From the event, however, it may be permitted to deduce a moral, or rather a principle. The destitution of the Atlantic cities will remind the Americans how much their social condition is tending to similarity with our own. Hence, when they hear of poorhouses and begging and "strikes" in the old country they may learn to look with more indulgence on their neighbors and with less presumption on themselves. The fact which all recent history is teaching us is the supremacy of economical over political laws. Forms of Government have, no doubt, their effect on mankind. Far be it from us to say of Governments "That which is best administered is best." Liberty of speech and action can alone make nations permanently great; political slavery must produce in those subject to it many of the vices of slaves, and a rule which sustains itself by force and secrecy must have its hour of downfall. But if political institutions influence all that makes life worth having they hardly touch life itself. Still less can such differences of government as distinguish England and America produce the great dissimilarity of the workingman's condition on the two sides of the Atlantic. Wherever the population is crowded and the occupations are dependent on traffic, there must be periods of distress and disturbance, in which angry passions are nourished and the lessons of common sense and experience are forgotten. The Northern seaboard States of America will, probably, have in their turn to struggle against many of the evils with which this country has so valiantly battled, and, though they will enter into the field with greater advantages than ourselves, yet their watch must be unceasing and their resolution firm. There is, however, a power in the Americans of amalgamating the races that come among them, which gives assurance that they will succeed even with the most stubborn materials which Ireland and Central Europe can produce.

The Mormon Rebellion.

From the London Times.

The Mormons are now, among their Old Testament revivals, reviving the "sword of the Lord and of Gideon," and apparently, at least for the time, to some purpose. The occupation by the army of Utah of a strong pass in the mountains has postponed the meditated invasion, and the Mormons for the present defy, with perfect impunity, the whole military strength of the United States. Ceptain Van Vliet's report has induced the Federal Government to abandon the expedition for this year. This temporary triumph will suggest, we have no doubt, a vast number of comparisons to the successors of the Patriarchs and Old Testament Saints. The federal forces will be compared to the army of the four kings whom Abraham overtook, to the army of the five kings whom Joshua overcame, to the army of Moab, to the army of the Philistines, and to the army of the Chaldees. Mr. Buchanan will stand for Chedorlaomer, King of Elam, and Tidal, King of Nations, for Adonizedec, for Balak, for Goliah, or for Nebuchadnezzar, according to the chronological fancy of the bards of Utah, who will exult over the Amorites, the Hittites, the Hivites, the Perizzites, and the Jebusites, and all the enemies of Israel in all ages, as collected by representation in the army of the United States. Washington will be the modern successor of Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish, and Eglon, or of heathen Nineveh, or of impious Babylon. Our Puritan forefathers—to whom, however, we should apologize for naming them in the same breath with these wretched, besotted, sensual dreamers—were very liberal in their use of such comparisons, and could always find out an old Testament likeness for an enemy; and the Mormonites have borrowed the Old Testament partialities of the Puritans, together with their dreams of prophecy; and also, we may now add, their pugnacity. They are fighters, at least they appear to be prepared to fight, and make a bold stand. We should not quarrel with them for being able to fight if it was for a good cause, but death in the cause of concubinage is a strange martyrdom. The Puritan was savage and relentless, but his severe morals redeem him. He fought cruelly, but it was for a stern creed and an ascetic standard of life. A sensualized Puritan is an abomination and a monster. Such a monster is Mormonism. The Mahomedan is perhaps this mixture. He is a pugnacious sensualist; yet even the Mahomedan did not fight for his sensualism, but for his creed. The Mormonite fights for sensualism; he fights for what he calls the patriarchal system—that is to say, for polygamy. He combines all the vigor of Puritanism with all the dregs of Mahomedanism, and calls it the religion of the Old Testament, and fights for that religion. The courage of such men is a brute passion—it is the rage of beasts disturbed near their feed, the darting of the serpent, the despair of the rat, who, from the last corner where all escape is cut off, flies madly at his pursuer. Courage takes its moral color from the general character with which it is accompanied; it is the highest or the lowest impulse, the most generous or the most vile, a demonstration of the extreme spirit of self-sacrifice, or of the extreme of selfish tenacity and obstinacy, according to the motive which has excited it and the cause in which it is enlisted.

The American public should really begin to reflect on the position in which their cheap standard of government puts them. Cheap government is a good thing, but even a cheap government may be dear in comparison with what it does for the money. Cheapness and dearness are relative attributes; they have relation to the quality of the article we buy. If a Government which represents 20,000,000 of poople cannot put down the rebellion of a small State, the whole population of which—men, women and children—do not amount to much more than a hundred thousand, with tolerable dispatch, it does not fulfill the commonest object of a Government, and it is high time that it should be strengthening its military force. A State ought certainly to have such an army, at any rate, as is wanted to fulfill the ordinary duty of a police, and the advantage of public economy, which the American grasps so eagerly, is dearly purchased by the national discredit which is incurred by allowing an infamous nest of Mormonites to crow over him for a whole year.

Brazil and the United States.

From the London News.

The progress of the alienation of the Brazilian from the British Government has, at all times, been watched with the greatest interest by the Cabinet of Washington; and now, when it seems to have become permanent and chronic, President Buchanan begins with tact and prevision to make Brazil one great turning point of his foreign policy. By the ostentatious mission of Mr. Mead to Rio de Janeiro, he seeks to form the closest and most intimate relations with Brazil; and his efforts are warmly seconded by Congress and the commercial community, who are cooperating to connect the two countries by rapid steam communication, and by the literature of the United States, which, within the last few years, has given to the world more publications on Brazil than have been issued in England almost for the last half century. Everything, then, in the United States concurs to assist Mr. Mead in the mission on which the President has dispatched him.

Ostensibly Mr. Buchanan merely seeks to contract a commercial treaty with Brazil; *in reality, however, his objects are political as well as commercial*, and though the declared policy of the United States is against "entangling alliances" in Europe, it is quite obvious that the extension of their influence over both the American Continents has become a polar star of Washington diplomacy. Mr. Disraeli says that the time has come when Europe ought to be wise enough to recognise *an* American policy; and this is *the* American policy of the present generation. And the question with Brazil is, can that policy be made to accord with imperial interests? Owing to the perversity of Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, it is much to be feared that it can.

Of all States in the world, Brazil is the most free from treaty engagements. In respect to commerce, it has no engagements at all with any of the maritime States. And yet the Empire of Brazil exists on its foreign trade. All the commercial arrangements which it formed after its independence was acknowledged, expired in 1844; and although it has treated all other nations on a footing of equality, it has done so on a consideration of its own interests, not because it was under any obligation. It is in this state of freedom that Mr. Mead will propose a commercial treaty with the United States. Now, the peculiarity of the trade between Brazil and the United States is, that Brazil can confer very substantial benefits on United States commerce, without giving any cause or motive of complaint to any other State; and in this particular the commerce between Brazil and that country differs from the commerce between Brazil and other countries.

The great article of Brazilian export to the United States is coffee, and coffee is admitted into the United States duty free. The principal commodities which Brazil takes from the United States are flour and breadstuffs, and on their admission into Brazil substantial duties are imposed. The annual balance of trade in favor of Brazil amounts to very nearly three millions sterling, which is paid by the United States through credits on London. Now, this heavy balance against its citizens the Government of the United States seeks to lessen by procuring for United States flour and agricultural produce the same treatment in Brazil that the chief agricultural product of Brazil receives in the United States. Mr. Mead will therefore press the Imperial Government to agree to a treaty which shall admit American flour into Brazil free of duty, in consideration of the immunity of Brazilian coffee from taxation in the United States.

Should he succeed, the bonds of connection with, and dependence on, each other, arising out of a free interchange of alimentary substances of primary necessity, would of course be strengthened and confirmed; and by their confirmation the way to greater political intimacy would be smoothed and paved.

But that is only one-half of Mr. Buchanan's object. He seeks also to connect Brazil politically with the United States. In case of a war between England and the United States the friendship or hostility of Brazil to either state would be an object of the utmost naval importance. The commerce of Europe with China, Australia, India, the Pacific, and Africa all passes along the coasts of Brazil, which occupy 35 degrees of latitude. It is in that direction the great naval struggle would take place, and access to Brazilian ports for United States privateers would do much to place the States on a maritime equality with England. Could Mr. Buchanan secure for the United States this advantage during a war, it would be cheaply purchased by the United States offering and securing to Brazil protection against the violence and extravagances of our Foreign-office, or by placing the relations of the United States and Brazil on something approaching to the footing on which the relations between England and Portugal stand.

This is the tendency of Mr. Mead's mission to the Court of Rio de Janeiro. Its best, its only chance of success is the ill-will which the Clarendon-Palmerston proceedings, dispatches, notes, and speeches have excited against England. That ill-will is, however, a powerful ally. And, unfortunately, in the present representative of England at Rio we have neither intelligence nor activity competently to observe, much less effectually to counteract, the aggressive and ambitious policy which President Buchanan has instructed Mr. Mead to pursue.

The Capture of the Delhi Princes.

From the Ayrshire Express.

We have been favored with the following extracts from the letter of a young officer to his friends in England. It is dated Dugshaie, a place about forty miles from Delhi, 20th September last: "A few days ago Captain Hodgson (of ours) went out and captured the King, and brought him in a prisoner. He is at present confined in his own place. A few days later he went out again, and came up with the King's sons and grandson. He had only 100 native horsemen of his own regiment with him, and the enemy about 10,000—3,000 of whom were fully armed Sepoys. Hodgson saw it was of no use attacking them, so he sent an emissary to tell the princes that the game was up with them, and that they had better surrender, which they did after some time, and same up to Hodgson, who immediately surrounded the carriage with his men. He sent for their arms, and, after hesitating some time, these also were given up, with seven elephants and lots of stores. On reaching the jail, Hodgson ordered the princes out of the vehicle; they, imagining all was not right for themselves, began (native like) to talk, and say they hoped there might be an inquiry into their conduct. Hodgson said, 'Cheepr-ks', (be quiet,) and ordered them to take off all their fine clothes. When this was done, he said, 'Now get in again,' and ordered the driver to proceed. He then beckoned to one of his men and asked for a carbine, and, with his own hand, shot each and all of the three princes. He then took their bodies into the city and laid them out for inspection in front of the Kotasallie, where these wretches had laid out their victims during the massacre. There are lacs upon lacs of treasure and prize money in the city, and if the city itself was put up for ransom it would fetch upwards of fifty lacs. I am suffering again from my wound, directly one abscess heals another comes. Dr. —— probed the wound the other day, and he says five or six pieces of bone have still to come away. I have taken out five pieces already, and had three abscesses; the fourth is now forming."

The Cuban Slave-Trade.

From the London Times.

Our resolute efforts to suppress this execrable and costly traffic have accomplished much. The trade is now almost confined to the single island of Cuba; but this island is so spacious, the addiction of its inhabitants to the commerce in question is so strong, and the high prices commanded by tropical produce have operated with such stimulating power, that the result has been an unquestionable increase in the exports of slaves from the African coast. This increase has of course not been contemplated with indifference either by philanthropists or statesmen, but the expostulations provoked have in one respect taken a wrong direction. We have been assured on behalf of General Concha, the Captain-General of Cuba, that the reports circulated in Madrid with regard to his connivance at the traffic are not even traceable to the suspicions arising from former examples, but that they were due solely to the malicious or interested representations of his political opponents. These assurances, we feel bound to say, have been sustained by independent official testimony from Cuba itself, and at home also we have found the policy of General Concha's administration in respect of the Slave-Trade exempted from censure on competent and impartial authority.

The difficulties we have ourselves experienced in the work of suppression render Gen. Concha's failure in similar attempts all the more intelligible, without the necessity of imputing to him either negligence or connivance. If he cannot stop the import, we cannot stop the export, ofthese dreadful cargoes. We have much the same ask before us. We have to blockade an enormous length of coast with the consciousness that advantage will be successfully taken of the least relaxation of the cordon. He has had to watch some 2,000 miles of shore, pierced with creeks in every direction, and to counteract the devices of a population every man of which is against him. It is the old law of supply and demand, and the demand is so strong that it becomes hard to intercept the current of supply attracted to satisfy it.

We have once or twice suggested that, instead of confining our attention exclusively to the point of supply, *it might possibly be serviceable to take into consideration the point of demand.* After all, there is nothing unnatural in a man's not liking to be ruined, whether he is an English merchant wanting bank-notes or a tropical agriculturist wanting laborers. We, too, on our side of the Atlantic want the produce which the tropical cultivator alone can raise, and it is simply because we are ready to buy sugar that the Cubans set General Concha at defiance in their resolution to grow it by any manner of means. Over our own West Indies we had so strong a hold that we could do as we pleased, and it pleased us that the estates of the colonies should go out of cultivation rather than that they should be cultivated by the only labor available—that of slaves. Certainly we took a share in the sacrifice, for we paid £20,000,000 towards the losses incurred, but other nations are not likely altogether to admire the results or to follow the example. But, if they do not follow it, and we cannot intercept their supplies by sheer force, what are the prospects before us! Cannot some device or some provision be imagined which will leave tropical planters with some alternative between ruin and slavedealing? Slave labor is notoriously not cheap labor. Planters are used to it, and in the cultivation of certain crops it is convenient, on account of the resources which it yields at particular periods of the year, but it is always a costly agency, and just now more costly than ever. No man in his senses would long prefer to buy a slave for £300 if he could hire a laborer whose passage had cost a thirtieth part of the money. As to the eventual balance of advantages, that question has been settled by the experiments in the Mauritius, where free labor has actually done more than slave labor has ever been known to do.

The Terrific Explosion at Mayence.

The following are extracts of letters from the scene of misfortune;

"We have been visited by a terrible calamity. The Powder Tower, formerly a prison, near the Gau gate, blew up on Wednesday afternoon. The old Kästrich quarter is a heap of ruins. Numerous persons have lost their lives, or are grievously wounded, both in the streets and in houses. Thousands of glass panes are destroyed. Masses of stone, weighing several hundreds of pounds, were projected as far as the Theatre Place, and even across the Rhine. Chimneys and walls continue to fall. The St. Stephen's and Evangelical Churches are half demolished. Many soldiers at drill on the distant citadel were wounded. About 120 houses in the Gau and Kästrich streets are destroyed, or irretrievably damaged. A block of stone, weighing 2½ cwt., fell through the roof of the Café de Paris, near the Theatre, burst through the upper floors, and buried itself in that of the scullery. A cordon of troops has been drawn round the principal scene of disaster. The utmost caution is required in clearing away the ruins, as it is feared that live shells may be exploded. The number of wounded is so great that there is a scarcity of surgeons."

A correspondent of the Frankfort journal describes his own situation. "I lived in a mission-house in the Gau-street, and was seated in my room writing, when suddenly I felt a tremendous shock, accompanied by a fearful crash. Quicker than thought the windows were dashed to atoms, the doors shaken open, and the floor covered over with fragments of bricks, mortar, stone and glass, whilst the tiles and stones from the roofs fell hurling into the street. A thick smoke penetrated through the open windows and obscured the air, but as this and the dust cleared away I saw St. Stephen's Church, nearly opposite, bored through like a colander. The inhabitants of our house fled screaming in all directions; many bleeding from wounds caused by splinters. I found my hands were also wounded. The noise of weeping, screaming, and lamentations in the streets was deafening. When I went out and passed the upper part of the Gau-street I discovered the extent of the mischief. All roofs and windows smashed—walls falling or fallen—a universal state of ruin. Soldiers already had arrived with bearers to carry off the dead and wounded. Dead horses lay in the way. The destruction in the upper Kästrich was still more lamentable. The tower wall had fallen and crushed many of the adjacent low habitations. The town is enveloped in darkness this evening, as the gas-pipes are damaged in all directions."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 25—Noon.

COTTON—The market opened a little more active, but closed very quiet. The sales of the three days amounted to about 13,000 bales, including some 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The newspapers quote no change from the rates advised per *America*, but RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. call the market generally ⅛d ℔ lower, and prices irregular.

At Manchester business continued much depressed.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report a good attendance of buyers and an improved feeling generally. Flour in retail demand at about previous rates; Wheat buoyant and the decline of Friday recovered; Indian Corn very dull and again 6d.@1s. cheaper. Their quotations are as follows—Flour—Western Canal, 24s.@24s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s.@26s.; Ohio 27s.; Wheat—Red 6s.@7s.; white 6s. 6d.@7s. 9d. Corn—Mixed and yellow nominally 34s.; white 37s. 6d.@39s. 6d. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and RICHARDSON BROTHERS & Co., call Wheat 2d.@3d. ℔ bushel higher, chiefly on fine and medium qualities, and Flour firmer at an advance of 6d.@1s. ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Beef, Pork and Bacon selling only in retail at former rates. Lard quite nominal at 58s.@60s. Tallow in rather more demand, and 49s. paid for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Ashes, no sales reported. Resin dull at 4s.@4s.3d. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice slightly lower. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 34s.@34s. 6d. Sales of Linseed Oil at 32s.

London Produce Markets.

WHEAT firmer. SUGAR in moderate demand and 1s. @ 1s. 6d. lower, except for West India, which is unchanged. COFFEE firm. TEA in moderate demand, at former rates. SALTPETRE dull, and 1s.@2s. lower. TALLOW advancing—49s. 6d @50s. on spot. LINSEED OIL 29s @29s. 6d. SCOTCH PIG IRON steady at 52s. 6d. @ 53s. At the London Wool sales the demand has slackened, and the recent improvement in Sydney WOOLS has been lost. Prices closed quite as low as at the commencement of the sales, and several parcels had been withdrawn for lack of satisfactory bids.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 25—2 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet at Tuesday's rates; PROVISIONS unchanged—nothing doing; COTTON quiet, about 3,000 bales sold.

LONDON, Noon.

CONSOLS 90@90⅛ for money, and 90⅛@90¼ for account.

A PERSONAL CONTROVERSY.

General Wool and Jefferson Davis—A Sharp Letter.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the Flag of the Union, Jackson, Miss.

SIR,—There appeared in the Jackson *Mississippian*, some time ago, a publication from the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, which seems to require an answer. This would have been forthcoming at a much earlier date had it appeared in any paper likely to come under my observation. Not finding it in any of the Northern journals, and there being no files of the paper containing it in this part of the country, I requested a friend in Mississippi to send me a copy of the *Mississippian*, which was but recently received. Hence the delay attending the appearance of the appended answer, which I would request you to do me the favor to publish.

When a Senator of the United States appears before the public in vindication of himself—no matter under what circumstances—and in so doing descends from the dignity of his office to the use of Billingsgate language which may well become the fillibuster, secessionist or disunionist, he no less degrades his Senatorial robes than he forfeits the respect due to his high position.

If, therefore, in reply to Senator DAVIS' false assertions or declarations, as contained in his letter, dated the 12th of July, to the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, and in the letter dated the 14th of August to the editor of the Jackson *Mississippian*, I should, in order to do justice to his character and to represent it in its true colors, use language or present facts which may be distasteful to himself or friends, it must be ascribed to his indiscretion and disregard of characteristics which are never lost sight of by gentlemen or men of honor.

The letters referred to I should not have deemed worthy of notice, but for a single assertion, which, being made by an Ex-Secretary of War, now a Senator of the United States, may be credited by those who are not yet perfectly acquainted with his character.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, dated the 20th of May, 1857, in relation to the sword voted to me by Congress, retained after its completion in the possession of JEFFERSON DAVIS, his predecessor, from the 1st of May, 1855, to the 4th of March, 1857, I remarked: "Why Secretary DAVIS refused to send me the sword I have not been informed. The letter of the Adjutant-General indicated no wish or intention on the part of the Secretary," &c. In reply to these remarks, every word of which is true, in his letter to the editor of the *Mississippian*, he says: "I can only say he indited a palpable and pitiable falsehood." This senatorial and courteous assertion comes at this time with an ill-grace from one who I proved, in a letter addressed to him Jan. 29, 1855, was unworthy of his position of Secretary of War, as in his correspondence with me he neither respected truth, honor or courtesy.

The 4th of January, 1854, I was honored, by resolution, with the thanks of Congress, accompanied with another requesting the President "to cause a sword, with suitable devices, to be presented to me" for services rendered in the war in Mexico. A sword was made and sent to the War Department the 1st of May, 1855. On the 17th of September following, President PIERCE informed me by letter, that the sword had "recently been completed," and I would "receive it at an early day through the War Department." It would seem from the use of the words "recently completed" that the President could not have been informed of its completion until after the 17th of September, more than four months and a half after its reception at the War Department.

The question is presented, why did Secretary DAVIS refuse to send me the sword which the President said I would "receive at an early day through the War Department?" The reasons assigned by the Secretary will be found in a private letter of Colonel S. COOPER to me, dated the 20th of November, 1855, more than two months after the date of the President's letter. Although a private letter, beginning with "Dear General," and ending with "Very respectfully and sincerely yours," containing no intimation whatever that it emanated from or was written by the order, or request, wish or desire of the Secretary of War, which is the invariably required practice of the Adjutant-General in his communications when seeking information of a superior officer for higher authority, yet, knowing by sad experience that the Secretary preferred to accomplish his ends by crooked and cunning devices, rather than follow an honest, direct and straightforward course, I had my suspicions that he had something to do with Colonel COOPER's letter. My suspicions have been confirmed; for the Secretary says in his letter to the editor of the *Mississippian*, that it (Colonel COOPER's letter) contained that which the "Adjutant-General could only have written by authority of the Secretary of War." "Whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad."

In admitting that he was the author of the Colonel's letter, he has not exhibited his usual cunning. Prompted by a vindictive spirit, he overlooked his position, and placed himself in no enviable light before the public, by dictating to Colonel COOPER that which could not be true. He says: "Since the President's letter to you in September last, efforts have been made to transmit to your head-quarters the sword voted to you by Congress. No such opportunity, however, has yet presented itself." Who will believe the assertion? No one; especially those who have been to California, or who know that steamers leave New-York for San Francisco twice in every month, carrying passengers, including officers and soldiers of the army, and property, public and private, of the greatest value. He says: "Efforts have been made." What efforts did he make? None—for none were necessary. An order from him was the only effort required when the opportunity would have presented itself, and the sword would have reached its place of destination.

If the Secretary did not intend to treat me as other officers had been treated in like cases, or as I was treated by Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, he had only to direct the Quartermaster-General, or any one of his officers, or any officer of the army, to forward the sword, and I would have received it by the first steamer that left New-York carrying passengers for San Francisco. More than thirty officers of the army, by orders from the War Department, arrived from the East, and reported to me in the department of the Pacific, between the 17th of September and the receipt of Colonel COOPER's letter, dated Nov. 26, any one of whom I do not doubt would have readily taken charge of the sword. A number of them assured me they would have done so with pleasure. Or, if he preferred it, as suggested in his dictated letter, the Secretary had only to direct it to be sent by one of the express lines, one or two of which, at the time, left Washington City twice in every month for California, carrying packages direct to the place where my headquarters were established.

Under these circumstances, that the Secretary of War, now United States Senator from Mississippi, in order to justify his refusal to send me the sword as promised by President PIERCE, should say, more than two months after the promise was made, that no "opportunity had presented itself" by which he could send it to my headquarters, when his order for its transmission was all that was required to create the opportunity, is indeed surprising. It can only be accounted for by a most determined and revengeful feeling, which so far obscured his vision and blunted his cunning, as to make him overlook his position as Secretary of War and to cause him to make an assertion which every intelligent person must know is a "palpable and pitiable falsehood."

With the facts presented, it scarcely seems necessary to further notice the letter dictated by the Secretary to Col. COOPER, or those addressed to Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD and the editor of the *Mississippian*. The untruthful beginning of the first is all sufficient to judge of the truthfulness of the remainder. But why should the Secretary have written to me in the way he did on the subject of sending the sword to my headquarters? I had nothing whatever to do with the sword until it was properly placed in my possession. It belonged to the President to direct the way and manner of its presentation. The Congress of the United States had requested the President to cause a sword to be presented to me. The President informed me that a sword was completed and that I would "receive it at an early day through the War Department." With the knowledge of the existence of this letter what was the duty of the Secretary of War? Simply to send me the sword. If, however, he desired my opinion in regard to any other disposition of the sword than that designated by the President, in consequence of my expected return, as intimated in his recent letters, why did he not inform me officially of the fact in the usual way, as required by the regulations of the army, and inquire in such a case whether the sword should be sent to me in California, or deposited elsewhere than in the War Department, until I returned to New-York? The position in which we previously stood towards each other forbade any other than official communications between us. But such a course would have been too direct and straightforward for Secretary DAVIS. If he had adopted it, however, he would have been saved from the degraded position in which he placed himself by his private and silly letter of Nov. 26, 1855, the like of which, I will venture to assert, was never before written or dictated by any of his predecessors to a general officer. But did he expect my return? I doubt it, from the fact that he refused, the 15th of November, 1856, to comply with the application of Lieutenant-General SCOTT to have me relieved by Brigadier-General CLARKE and ordered to the command of the Department of the East.

Finally, I would observe that the sword voted to me by Congress was completed and received at the War Department May 1, 1855. On the 17th of September the President informed me that it had been but "recently completed," and that I would "receive it at an early day through the War Department." The "early day" never arrived during the administration of the Department by Secretary DAVIS. On the 26th of November, 1855, he informed me, as he says, through Col. COOPER, that it could not be sent (as promised by the President) for the want of an opportunity, at the same time suggesting that the safest course would be to send it by one of the express lines. To this private letter I replied by referring Colonel COOPER to the resolutions of Congress, with the remark, that with those before me I would consider it highly improper to dictate in any manner the way and mode in which the sword should be presented. After the receipt of my reply the sword was kept in the possession of Secretary DAVIS more than another year, and until he left the Department, without any reason being assigned for his still refusing to send it to my headquarters.

In conclusion, it may not be inappropriate to add to these remarks, that the conduct of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, late Secretary of War, in relation to the sword voted to me by Congress, was only in keeping with the course which he previously pursued towards me, and, as appears in his letters, ostensibly for no other reason than that I obeyed, in 1854, his and the President's mandates to inforce the neutrality laws against all who might be engaged in "unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign Powers," and "especially against those fitting out against the territories of Mexico." In the performance of these duties I caused a number of persons for violating the laws to be arraigned before the tribunals of justice; among others was his darling friend, the fillibuster, President WALKER, of Lower California.

Having failed to satisfy Secretary DAVIS in my first efforts to sustain the honor and dignity of the country, I requested a Senator to ask the Senate to call for the correspondence relating to the subject which passed between the Secretary of War and myself. The call was made on the 5th, and responded to on the 26th of December, 1854. On the 13th of December, 1854, eight days after the call had been submitted to the President, Secretary DAVIS addressed to me an official letter, filled with the grossest misrepresentations of my conduct as Commander of the Department of the Pacific. Without waiting for a reply, and although it was not embraced in the call, he sent this letter, with the correspondence, to the Senate of the United States. Before, however, the correspondence was printed and had been laid upon the tables of the Senators, the Secretary's letter was published, with severe comments on myself, in the NEW-YORK TIMES. A more disgraceful procedure to forestall public opinion against an officer for merely doing his duty could scarcely be conceived; and this, too, by a high functionary of the Government. That a Secretary of War should avail himself of his official position, uncalled for, to officially misrepresent and vilify a general officer, six thousand miles distant, to the Senate of the United States, for no other reason than that he obeyed his special instructions and the President's proclamation, without allowing an equal opportunity of defending himself, surpasses belief. However strange it may appear, it is true. My reply of Jan. 29, 1855, he neither noticed nor published. From all of which may be discovered the cause of the extraordinary course pursued by the Secretary in relation to the sword which President PIERCE said, "I would receive it at an early day through the War Department."

JOHN C. WOOL, United States Army.

A correspondent of the Edgartown *Gazette*, writing from Stockton, California, says: "A great number of whalemen who came to this State during the early period of the gold discovery, still remain here, and manifest a lively interest in everything concerning whaling. In this city the population is largely made up of persons formerly, in some way, interested in the whaling business in Nantucket; and at Martinez, a small town on the Suisun Bay, in Contra Costa County, I am informed, Nantucket is represented so far in the majority in point of population, that the citizens contemplate a change of name in honor of their old home.

Ship *City of Mobile*, drawing 21 feet, went to sea over the bar at Mobile, a few days ago, without touching. The *Mercury* says Mobile Bay is evidently narrowing, and it is thought that before the lapse of twenty years there will be a sufficiency on the bar for a frigate-of-war to pass over.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 19, 54, 56, 99.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—No Circuit till Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 2, 3, 54, and all causes not previously called between 60 and 305.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 1800 to 1807, 1807½, 1809 to 1812, 820, 1735. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786 to 1893, 1793½, 1794 to 1799.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 647, 680, 628, 653, 698, 699, 702, 703, 710, 714, 715, 178, 511, 679, 712, 700, 819, 720, 721, 722, 723, 727, 724, 305, 490, 491, 492, 661, 543, 713, 695, 711, 525, 684, 708, 601, 646, 632, 612, 183, 61, 337, 237, 31, 32, 33, 34, 395.

THE CANGEMI CASE.

Irregularity in the Proceedings—The Case Further Postponed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, Dec. 7.

Before a Full Bench.

The People vs. Michael Cangemi, indicted for the Murder of Eugene Anderson.—It will be remembered that the prisoner was brought before the Court on the first Monday in December for sentence, but some objections being raised by his counsel, Mr. Blankman, to the legality of the proceedings, the matter was postponed until yesterday to give the Court time for deliberation. This morning the room was densely crowded with an eager audience. At 11 o'clock Cangemi entered, led by Officer Buchanan. The prisoner was securely handcuffed, and he appeared more excited and anxious than he has at any time before.

On the opening of the Court a few cases were decided, after which Mr. Ashmead stated that prior to the decision in the Cangemi case, he desired to have a matter placed upon the record, because there had been no record of the proceedings in the Circuit Court remitted to the Supreme Court, but merely what is termed the "*postea*," simply the indorsement of the verdict upon the record had been sent down. The challenges, a part of the proceedings, were not noticed in the *postea* sent to this Court. In the case of The People *vs.* Vermilia, it is decided that challenges for good cause were entitled to be entered on the record.

Judge MITCHELL said that there was a regular order to be observed in criminal suits, and this irregularity, if it is so, ought to have been corrected before. The Court understood that all exceptions had been abandoned.

Mr. Ashmead supposed that the exceptions would be entered on the record.

The Court asked what the exceptions were.

Mr. Ashmead—The exception was this: A Juror was called, and said that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of prisoner, but not so firmly but that it might be changed by evidence.

Mr. Blankman said that he understood from the Court that no exceptions were necessary.

Judge DAVIES—The Court gave no such intimation.

Mr. Hall said that there was some conversation on the subject, and he told Mr. Ashmead that no formal exception was necessary, but that they could agree upon what should be taken.

It appearing that the counsel had been unwittingly misled by the statement of the District-Attorney, it was decided to allow the exceptions to be settled before the Court, and the matter lie over until to-morrow at 9 o'clock. The exceptions will be settled at Judge DAVIES' house at 5 o'clock this evening.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE.

The Decision of Judge Paine Sustained—Slaves not to be held in this State In Transitu—Judge Roosevelt Dissents.

Jonathan Lemon, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, ex rel. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, defendant in error.—This celebrated case, it will be remembered, was first tried before Judge Paine, of the Superior Court, who discharged certain slaves belonging to Mr. Lemon, on the ground that they could not be held in this State. Mr. Lemon claimed that he was holding them *in transitu*, from Virginia to Texas, and by the comity of States he could do so. The Judge, however, decided otherwise, and Mr. Lemon appealed. An elaborate argument was had, and yesterday morning the Court rendered the following

OPINION.

BY THE COURT—The act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1817, and reënacted in parts in 1830, (1 R. S. 656,) declaring that "no person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced or brought into this State, on any pretence whatever, except in the cases herein specified"—and that "every such person shall be free," applies to this case. The slaves in this case were brought from Virginia into this State, and remained here some short time; and although they were only brought here with a view to carry them from this State to Texas, they were (after the exceptions in that article were repealed by a subsequent act) within the prohibitions of that act: and are free if those acts be constitutional. The addition made to the act in the Revised Statutes of 1830, seems to have been intended to place this beyond doubt, (see sec. 659.) It is, "Every person born in this State, whether white or colored, shall be FREE; (the capitals are so in the Statute,) and every person *brought* into this State as a slave, except as authorized by this title, shall be FREE." One of the exceptions mentioned in that title, allows a person, not an inhabitant of this State, traveling to or from, or passing through this State, to bring his slave here and take him away again, "provided, that if the slave continued here more than nine months," he should be free. Those exceptions are repealed by the act of 1841.

Comity does not require any State to extend any greater privileges to the citizens of another State than it grants to its own. As this State does not allow its own citizens to bring a slave here, even *in transitu*, and to hold him as a slave for any portion of time, it cannot be expected to allow the citizens of another State to do so.

Subdivision 1, of section 2 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, makes this measure of comity a right, but with the limitation above stated; it gives to the citizens of a sister State only the same privileges and immunities in our State which our laws give to our own citizens. It declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Subdivision 3 of that section is confined to the case of a person held to service or labor escaping from one State into another; it does not extend to the case of a person voluntarily brought by his master into another State, for any period of time; it cannot, by any rule of construction, be extended to such a case. It is "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, *escaping* into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor," &c.

The clause of the constitution giving to Congress power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," confers no power on Congress to declare the *status* which any person shall sustain while in any State of the Union. This power belonged originally to each State by virtue of its sovereignty and independent character, and has never been surrendered. It has not been conferred on Congress, or forbidden to the States, unless in some provisions in favor of personal rights; and is, therefore, restrained by each State and may be exercised, as well in relation to persons *in transitu* as in relation to those remaining in the State.

The power to regulate commerce may be exercised over persons as passengers only when on the ocean, and until they come under State jurisdiction. It ceases when the voyage ends, and then the State laws control.

This power to regulate commerce, it has been expressly declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, did not prevent the State of Mississippi from prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State, for the purpose of sale. The same Court has held that goods, when imported, can (notwithstanding any State law) be *sold* by the importer in the original packages. It follows that the power to regulate commerce confers on the United States some check on the State legislation, as to goods or merchandise after it is brought into the State, but none as to *persons* after they arrive with in such State.

If this could be regarded in the case of the Slave-holding States a police regulation, it may also be so regarded as to the Free States; they consider (as the legislation of this State for many years has shown) that the holding of slaves in this State, for any purpose, is injurious to our condition, and to the public peace, as it is opposed to the sentiment of the People of this State.

The judgment or order below should be affirmed with costs.

Judge MITCHELL remarked that all the judges concurred in this decision except Judge ROOSEVELT, who would shortly write out his reasons for dissenting.

THE LOWBER CLAIM.

In the Lowber claim the Court affirmed the decision at Special Term, with certain modifications.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—The Special Term for non-enumerated motions and Chamber business will hereafter open at 10 o'clock A. M.

If, from any unavoidable circumstance, the application cannot be made to the Judge while at Chambers, and delay to the succeeding day would be injurious, the application may be made to the Judge at his private chambers in the evening.

By order of H. E. DAVIES, Justice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of *The Webster Fire Insurance Company*. Order settled.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company vs. Daniel Messmore. Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Eli Fay &c., vs. L. C. Dye.—Motion denied without costs.

Aug. Rolker vs. George Mitchell, &c.—Order of reference to be entered and injunction continued until coming in of the report and the further order of the Court upon findings of referee.

Henry H. Morange vs. Charles J. Coutan, &c.—Present application is irregular, and must, therefore, be denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Dr. O. G. Prescott, an itinerant practitioner, committed suicide at Indianapolis last week.

Aged Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Hoping it may not prove uninteresting to the numerous readers of your paper, I submit the following: Mr. ISAAC DANIELLS, of No. 154 Suffolk-street, New-York, aged *one hundred and two years*, together with his son, JOHN DANIELLS, aged seventy years, went Tuesday, Dec. 1, to the polls and voted for DANIEL F. TIEMANN. I would add that the said ISAAC DANIELLS was a soldier in the war of 1776, and his son JOHN a soldier in the war of 1812.

Yours truly, L. H. C.

The official returns of the Massachusetts election show the following vote: Banks, Rep., 60,807; Gardner, Am., 37,596; Beach, Dem., 31,763. Plurality for Banks, 23,211.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
WEDNESDAY, Dec 9, at 7½ o'clock.
Positively the last time of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
which, after this night, will have positively to be withdrawn for "La Traviata," and "Martha."
OPERA AND BALLET.
Madame LAGRANGE, Mlle CAIROLI,
Mlle. THERESA ROLLA,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES have been painted expressly for "Robert le Diable," by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Signor Allegri.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store No. 20 Wall st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On TUESDAY will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats. On WEDNESDAY, the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 8,
First and only time this season of Verdi's
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will resume her great *rôle* of Violetta, in which she created such a sensation last year.
Signor BIGNARDI,
The new and successful young tenor, will continue his debut in his favorite part of Alfred.
Signor ARDAVANI. Signor ROCCO.
The sale of seats for for TRAVIATA begins on THURSDAY.
On SATURDAY—German Opera.
MARTHA.
CARL FORMES as Plunkett,
(a part expressly composed for him.)
Mme. DE LA GRANGE as Martha.

ROBERT LE DIABLE POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME—ON WEDNESDAY.—To be succeeded by "La Traviata" and "Martha."

NOTICE.—This morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, commences the sale of the $1 50 seats. On Wednesday (to-morrow) commences the sale of the $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN OPERA.
First appearance of the great basso,
CARL FORMES,
IN GERMAN OPERA.
in connection with
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
only night of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
originally and expressly composed for
CARL FORMES.
The principal characters by
Madame DE LA GRANGE, Madame VON BERKEL,
Mr. PIKANESER, Mr. LEHMANN,
CARL FORMES.

The Director begs to state that this celebrated work, which during the last ten years has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composer's own manuscript score, as arranged for the opera in Paris, where it will be given for the first time at the end of this month. As, in consequence of further arrangements,

NO OTHER GERMAN OPERA

can be given this season, the Director trusts that the public will avail themselves of the only opportunity of hearing CARL FORMES in an opera which has been originally composed for him in Vienna, and in which his success has been as extraordinary as in "Robert le Diable" or "Don Giovanni."

NOTICE.—The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at the three ticket offices.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON'S FIRST CONCERT,
TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1857.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Overture. "Jubel" .... Weber
The Orchestra.
2. Cavatina, "L'Elisire d'Amore" .... Donizetti
Sig. Rocco.
3. Third Concerto. Symphony in three movements. Litolff
With Orchestra accompaniment.
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
4. Cavatina, "Roberto il Diavolo" .... Meyerbeer
Mlle. Cairoli.
PART SECOND.
5. Overture. "Les Huguenots" .... Meyerbeer
The Orchestra.
6. Cavatina, "Il Bravo" .... Mercadante
Sig. Gassier.
7. Les Patineurs, from "The Prophet" .... Liszt
(Piano Solo.)
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
8. Cavatina, "La Traviata" .... Verdi
Mlle. Cairoli.
9. Concerto in G minor, (last movement) ... Mendelssohn
(With Orchestra accompaniment,)
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
10. Concerto Polonaise .... Th. Eisfeld
The Orchestra.
Conductor .... Mr. Theodore Eisfeld
To commence at 8 o'clock.

The Grand Piano is from the celebrated factory of Erard, Paris; New-York Depôt at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

Tickets with secured seats, One Dollar each, may be had at C. Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

MADAME GRAEVER-JOHNSON'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Tickets $1 each, to be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. No extra charge for secured seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.
The five great Stars shine this Evening—
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, JEROME,
ROLLA, ZANFRETTA.
Lehmann's great comic Piece—MEDINA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand Ballet LOUISE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The lessee, in the most heartfelt manner, expresses her obligation to the press and public for their very generous and liberal encouragement of the last successful production of her establishment, which has enabled her to devote the entire resources of the theatre to the preparation of THREE OTHER SPLENDID PIECES, which can be presented at any time that the public demand justifies the withdrawal of the SEA OF ICE. This thrilling drama will still retain possession of the stage for a short time longer, to afford all an opportunity of witnessing its varied histrionic, scenic and musical beauties and effects.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1857,
(and every evening during the week.)
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico .... Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer .... Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor .... Mr Jefferson
Capt. de Lascours .... Mr. Wheatleigh

The CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS will be celebrated by the production of a GRAND PANTOMIME, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely
Balcony chairs only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—First night this season of the great old favorite of
DOMBEY AND SON.
Captain Cuttle (his original part) .... Mr Burton
Jack Bunsby (his original part) .... Mr. Brougham
Joe Bagstock (his original part) .... Mr Brougham
Dombey .... Mr. Fisher | Edith .... Mrs. Parker
Susan Nipper .... Mrs. Smith | Mrs. Skewton .... Mrs. Hughes
With the farce of
ANGELS AND LUCIFERS,
with Mr. Rogers in his original character.
To-morrow all the comedians will appear.
THURSDAY—The SERIOUS FAMILY, with Brougham and Burton in their original parts.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit .... 12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 8.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
To be followed by James Pilgrim's drama of
MABEL, THE CHILD OF THE BATTLE FIELD.
To conclude with the farce of
CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN.
Broadway, corner 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME all ye who are heavily grief-laden. Come and witness the new bile-disturbing, mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, THE QUACK MARTYR. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. Theresa, Mrs. Chas. Howard THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TRUTH'S A LIE, in addition to CATCHING AN HEIRESS. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
DR. CHARLES MACKAY'S
THIRD LECTURE on the National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland, and Ireland, THURSDAY, Dec 10, at MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.) at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st.; C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No. 552 Broadway; GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st; WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st.; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William st.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Benefit performance at the Academy of Music, CARL FORMES, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1857.
First night of
I PURITANI.
Madame LA GRANGE,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES.
Madame D'ANGRI in a scene from a popular Opera.
Admissions and secured seats to be had of the Committee of Arrangements.
P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, No. 119 Nassau-st.
H. ARONSON, No. 15 Dey st.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THALBERG'S MATINEE MUSICALE IS postponed until next week. Due notice will be given of the day and of the programme selected. Orders received at C. BREUSING'S, and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a course of twelve readings from Shakespeare, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, in 14th st., next to the Opera House. With the exception of one morning reading in each week, after the first week, of which due notice will be given, the readings will be on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. The readings of the first week will be as follows: TUESDAY evening, Dec. 8, Cymbeline; THURSDAY evening, Dec. 10, Richard III.; SATURDAY evening, Dec. 12, Henry VIII. Tickets $1 each, can be obtained at Messrs. Francis, Appleton's, Crowen's and Christiern's bookstore, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union, St. Denis New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from Charles W. Polman, Janitor of the College. A few season tickets at $10 for the 12 readings may be had from Mr. Polman.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or to THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—at the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, FOR A PARISH School, in connection with an Episcopal Church, not far from the City of New-York. She must be a communicant of the Church, competent to teach the branches of a plain English education, and instruct the children in vocal music; one who has had some experience in teaching preferred. Address H. R., office of the *Church Journal*, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED TO teach English and music desires a situation as resident governess or in a school. The best of City references given and the same required. Address S. H. F., *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$400 REWARD—WILL BE PAID BY GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR, to any person who will recover or give such information as will lead to the recovery of the portion which is yet missing of the black and colored SILKS which were stolen from the store of the subscribers on Tuesday morning, Dec. 1.
GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR,
No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

LOST—A CHECK, NO. 179, FOR NINETY DOLLARS, drawn by Samuel T. Bull, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, payable at the American Exchange Bank, New York. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by delivering it to the subscriber, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York. ISAAC MERRITT, Trustee.

LOST.—ON SABBATH EVENING LAST, AT THE Lecture-Room of the R. D. Church, corner of Amos and Bleecker sts., or its immediate vicinity, a Patent-Lever Silver WATCH. It is prized by the owner on account of his long association with it. The finder, on leaving it with the sexton of said Church, D. GALBRAITH, No. 117 Perry-st., or at No. 116 9th-st., will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH INST., IN GOING from the church in 15th st. through Irving-place to 11th-st., a pair of gold SPECTACLES in a morocco case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 61 East 11th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses, West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH SECOND and third floors at No. 448 Water-st.; large, well-lighted rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN STORE NO. 15 Beekman-st., will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January. The building is very substantial and covers the lot, which is full size. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—LOFTS SUITABLE FOR A LARGE hardware and cutlery business. Would be fitted to suit a good tenant. Inquire at No. 83 Beekman-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES.
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE.—ANY person having $4,000 cash capital, can make a good investment in an old established business in one of the best locations in the City, worth double the money asked. Address FELIX, at this office.

$7,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ON house near 5th-av., worth $40,000; entirely unencumbered. Address Box No. 1,210 Lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD TENOR FOR AN EPISCOPAL (quartette) choir. Address with references ORGANIST, this office.

100 NESTS ENGLISH BACKGAMMON Boards for sale at less than cost of importation, by dozen or single board
JAMES ROCHFORD, No. 159 Chambers-st.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—FIFTY SHARES FOR SALE.—Apply to A. M. FERRIS & BRO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 29 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 106 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 4th st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated, with board and a pleasant room, in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed, by applying at No 87 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No 163 East 14th st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, occupying a first-class house, pleasantly located, convenient of access, and possessing modern improvements, would let a large well-furnished room on the second floor, with or without partial board, to a single gentleman, who would appreciate the comforts of home. None but those willing to pay a fair price need apply at No. 60 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE or two large rooms can be secured in a pleasant situation, distant about 12 minutes from South or Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing P. M., Box No 4,188 Post-Office, New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, can obtain pleasant rooms with board, in a small family, by applying at No. 132 Clinton-st., second door below Amity.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT No 101 SCHERMERHORN-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. Pleasant rooms, single or in suites, can be had. The house is commodious and pleasantly located, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASANT front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of the South Ferry, can accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. References exchanged. Address A. G., Box No 3,695 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 233 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN between 40th and 52d sts., near 8th-av. Best references given. Address H., at 8th-av. U. S. Mail Station, with references.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

A HOME THAT CAN BE CALLED A HOME.—Two gentlemen and their wives, living in splendid style, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., would add another gentleman and wife to their number, and give them good rooms, good living and good society. Address Box No. 193 *Herald* office, with name, &c., or no interview.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 156 West 43d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address E. J. R., Chatham-square Post-Office, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant. Family small and terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 3d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 235 Bleecker-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was the first day of the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was, of course, devoted principally to the organization, which was effected without difficulty. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, in the absence of the Vice-President, when fifty Senators answered to their names. The oath was administered to the new Senators by Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, he being the oldest member present, after which Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, was chosen President *pro tem*. The President of the United States was then notified that the Senate was in readiness for business, and after an Executive session for the confirmation of GEORGE W. BOWMAN as Superintendent of Public Printing it was voted to adjourn. In the House, 221 members answered to their names. Col. ORR received 128 votes for Speaker, and Mr. GROW, the Republican nominee, 84—scattering, 13, and Mr. ORR was declared elected and conducted to the Chair by Messrs. STEPHENS of Georgia and BANKS of Massachusetts. Mr. ORR made a brief speech in acknowledgment of the honor. The nominees of the Democratic caucus for the other offices were all likewise elected, by about the same vote as that given for Speaker. The election of Printer, however, has yet to be made. At the adjourned caucus of the Democrats last night, the name of BANKS, of Virginia, was withdrawn, and that of STEADMAN proposed instead, and the latter gentleman received sixty votes—the Southern and Western members uniting—while WENDELL received but thirty-one. Several members refused to vote, and trouble is apprehended to-day. By some it is thought that the Republicans will unite with WENDELL's friends and elect him, but this may be considered doubtful.

The *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She reports a decided improvement in European money affairs. In London, the recovery of mercantile confidence was making rapid progress, and the recent panic was regarded as having entirely subsided. The Bullion in the Bank of England had largely increased within a week; the funds were buoyant, and, at latest dates, closed at a slight advance. Nevertheless, further failures are reported, among which are HERMAN SILLEM & Co., with heavy liabilities; CARR, JOSLING & Co., liabilities £300,000; ALEXANDER HENTZ & Co., large liabilities—all of London; PENNISTON & MARSHALL, American provision dealers, Liverpool, and JONATHAN BOTTOMLEY, spinner, Bradford. There is not much miscellaneous news by this arrival. Several extracts, which we publish elsewhere, from the leading London journals, will be read with interest;—one, in which the London *Times* again argues in favor of free African labor; another, in which the same journal takes up the demonstrations of our unemployed, and infers therefrom that our Atlantic cities are fast becoming assimilated to the sea-board cities of Europe; a third from the same journal on the Mormon war; and a fourth from the London *News*, in which it is affirmed that we are seeking a closer political as well as commercial relationship with Brazil.

Our correspondent, writing on board the United States steamship *San Jacinto*, now at Shanghae, sends us an interesting letter, which will be found in another part of this morning's paper. Some account is given of the recent terrific gale, which, however, does not seem to have committed any very serious damage in the north of China. Pekin gazettes have made no further allusion to the Cantonese troubles since they announced the Emperor's indorsement of YEH's acts. His Excellency Count PUTIATIN, Russian Envoy to the Court of Pekin, had visited the *San Jacinto*, upon whose officers he seems to have made a most favorable impression. The Russian Envoy left Shanghae for Pekin on the 5th of December.

A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday. General NYE submitted a series of resolutions complimenting the patrol and special police officers for their efficient services on election day, acknowledging the benefit rendered the City by the Brooklyn police contingent, drafted here on the same occasion, and alluding to this circumstance as beautifully illustrating the wisdom displayed in the passage of the Metropolitan Police law, which enables the Board to call a force from every part of the district to preserve order in this great City. This clause was struck out. A heated controversy sprung up between General NYE and Mayor WOOD, over a proposal by Messrs. BEEBE, DEAN and DONOHUE, counsel for the old police, to join the Commissioners' counsel in preparing feigned issues on which to have a legal decision as to the points in dispute at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. PERIT explained his position in regard to the old police, and disclaimed ever having committed himself to any specific course in the Board, either to Mayor WOOD or anybody else, in which Mayor WOOD concurred. The miscellaneous business disposed of was very considerable.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution, offered by Alderman COULTER, directing the Comptroller to discontinue the further issue of bonds for the improvement of the Central Park, was, after a limited debate, referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. The reasons alleged for this action was that the Commissioners had made an improper political use of their voting material.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the the Comptroller's report embodying the estimate for the Tax Levy for 1858 was brought up. It is a long document, and was ordered to be printed. The amount of next year's tax is estimated at $7,709,282 86. A special committee, Messrs. OTTARSON, DOHERTY and JONES, were named upon the question of a site for the Women's Hospital. Though the Board sat nearly four hours, little was done beyond wrangling upon the technicalities that govern the discussion of public business.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the celebrated "Lemon Slave Case." It will be remembered that the question involved, is the right of a citizen of a Slave State to hold his slave, as such, in this State, while on his way to another Slave State. Judges MITCHELL, CLERKE, DAVIES and PEABODY agreed in denying this right, while Judge ROOSEVELT thought otherwise. The opinion of the Court has not yet been written, but a short statement was given of the conclusions arrived at. The ground upon which the Court bases its decision, is that the act of 1817, with the additions made to it in 1830 and the repeal of 1841, declares that every slave brought into this State shall be free. Comity does not require any State to extend any greater privileges to citizens of other States than it grants to its own. The section in relation to the rendition of fugitive slaves, could not apply to those voluntarily brought into the State by their masters. The clause giving power to Congress to regulate commerce between the several States, conferred no power to declare the *status* which a person shall sustain while in any other State of the Union. The Court therefore uphold the sovereignty of the State over the persons of those within its jurisdiction.

A young man, named JOHN S. KELLY, was shot, at a late hour Sunday night, in the porter-house of MICHAEL BARRY, corner Avenue B and Thirteenth-street, by the proprietor of the place. He died four hours after being shot, at the City Hospital. BARRY is under arrest, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which commenced yesterday. The friends of the deceased who were with him when he was shot and the prisoner give very different versions of the circumstances attending the homicide.

The General Produce Markets opened yesterday, with somewhat more firmness for Flour, but with large receipts and fine weather, there subsequently appeared more disposition to sell, and prices closed in favor of buyers. The demand was good, chiefly for Western Canal brands. Wheat, Corn and Barley were heavy and lower. Rye was steady, while Oats advanced a shade. The supply of the latter was less extensive. The trade in Provisions and Groceries was generally restricted. Coffee formed the main exception, having been more sought after. Nothing remarkably new transpired in other branches of business.

The bark *Milford*, of Westport, Captain STARK, from Newcastle, with coal on board for New-Haven, went ashore on the back of Long Island, opposite Pond Qogue Point, on Sunday night during the easterly storm, and lies high and dry. The crew landed in safety, and the vessel will probably be got off after being discharged if the weather continues favorable. The vessel is 420 tons burden, is eight years old and is insured in this City.

The St. Nicholas Festival was celebrated with becoming honors last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Among the speeches of the evening was one by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Governor of Kansas. The St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn also held their yearly anniversary in characteristic style at the Pierrepont House.

The police force sent to Piermont on Friday, to protect the Erie Railroad freight dépôt against the threatened violence of the revolters, have returned to the City, their services being no longer needed. The disturbance is believed to be ended.

Kansas Again.

It is very widely stated in the Kansas journals, as our extracts from them will have shown, that Governor WALKER had promised to convene the Legislature in extra session, provided the members would pledge themselves not to take action upon any other subject than the Lecompton Constitution. We learn that this is entirely erroneous. No such pledge was asked and no such promise made. Indeed, up to the time of Governor WALKER's departure from the Territory, the leaders of the Free State Party were by no means agreed amoug themselves as to the propriety of an extra session. The more moderate and considerate men among them were of opinion that nothing could be done at an extra session, which could not be done with equal effect at the regular session of the Legislature, on the first Monday of January.

The Lecompton Convention undoubtedly assumed that the State would be admitted into the Union as soon as the Constitution should be received by Congress; and the very day on which the Territorial Legislature just elected is to meet—namely: the first Monday of January, 1858—was, therefore, fixed for an election of members of the new *State* Legislature. But the Constitution is to be voted upon on the 21st of December,—and it certainly cannot be sent to Washington, with the official return of the vote, within a fortnight after that date.

Before Congress shall have been fairly put in possession of that document, therefore, the new Territorial Legislature will have assembled, and can take such action in the premises as it may see fit. Nor can the election for members of the new *State* Legislature be held, until Kansas shall have been made a State by its admission into the Union. We do not see, therefore, any special necessity for an extra meeting of the Legislature.

All accounts agree in saying that this Constitution cannot be forced by Congress upon the people of Kansas, without imminent danger of plunging the Territory into civil war. The people have been kept quiet hitherto only by the most solemn pledges of the Administration that they should have a chance to vote upon the Constitution under which they should be required to live. They will not now consent to be cheated of that right:—and we understand that Governor WALKER, who has had, perhaps, better opportunities of learning the temper and spirit of the people than any other man in the country, is decidedly of the opinion that they will overthrow *by force of arms* any government that may thus be thrust upon them, and even resist any body of Federal troops that may be called in to compel submission. We earnestly hope that this is an exaggeration of the state of feeling that prevails in Kansas, but the sources of our information are such that we cannot doubt the reality of the danger which it foreshadows.

It will certainly be a most disgraceful *finale* of the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, to see the Federal army thus employed in forcing the people of Kansas into an abandonment of their right to "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." It would be the first time in which the power of the Federal Government has been employed in crushing the right of self-government in the people of any State. Nothing but the madness of faction can render such a spectacle possible. No party and no section has anything whatever to gain by it;—Slavery cannot possibly be fastened upon Kansas by any such contrivance;—the people, once admitted, will be entirely sovereign and can remodel and overthrow their Constitution at their own discretion. So far, indeed, is this renewed agitation from aiding Slavery in Kansas, that it is almost certain to provoke a violent Anti-Slavery crusade in Missouri, and a resolute resistance to the institution in the more Southern territories that may hereafter be organized.

We hope that Congress may take earnest and effectual steps to prevent the fresh and disastrous controversy which is thus threatened. If any prominent and influential Democrat will introduce a bill providing for *the submission of the whole Constitution to the popular vote, under the direction of the regular federal officers of the Territory*, we do not see upon what tenable or even plausible grounds it can be resisted by any considerable number of members of either house. It would be so clearly just, so palpably consistent with the principles of Democracy, so conformable to Democratic precedents, and so rigidly required by the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty, that it would necessarily command the almost unanimous support both of Congress and the country. Any course less just and less Democratic will involve the country in embarrassments from which it will not easily or speedily escape.

THE BETHUNE-STREET DISASTER.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the men who were killed by the falling of a malt-house in Bethune-street, last week, have rendered a very proper verdict, in which they censure MATTHEW WHITE "for having taken the supervision of the construction of said building, he being incompetent as an architect and builder." Mr. WHITE was required to give bail to answer, and we trust this is not the last we shall hear about it. The verdict is a little ambiguous. It conveys the impression that MATTHEW WHITE was an incompetent architect and builder, whereas he was no architect or builder at all, and, therefore, the more justly censurable for attempting to build a house without knowing anything at all about the business. His niggardliness in not employing a professional builder has cost him very dearly and sacrificed the lives of two human beings. He stated before the Coroner's Jury that he knew nothing about building, yet he supposed himself capable of doing so simple a thing as a malt-house. The result of his culpable temerity has cruelly undeceived him, and he should be made to serve as a warning to others not to err in the same manner. The cause of the accident was stated by a professional builder, who was examined by the Coroner, to be that Mr. WHITE made use of hemlock beams instead of yellow pine. But hemlock being the cheaper material, that kind of wood was preferred. There are, beyond a doubt, a great many houses and stores built in New-York by men equally incompetent, and quite as well intentioned as the proprietor of the fallen malt-house in Bethune-street; and if similar accidents do not happen more frequently, it is owing to good luck, and not to any stability in the buildings themselves. The public safety imperatively requires that such a flagrant case as this should not pass away and be forgotten. Amateur architects are about the most dangerous class of men who could be permitted to indulge in their vanities unchecked.

Congress and the Currency.

For some years past the Congress of the United States has been gradually resolving itself into a grand caucus, in which rival aspirants for the Presidency toil night and day to found the Jacob's ladder of their dreams. The great parties into which members are nominally divided, may indeed face each other upon questions of national policy, and discuss with some appearance of interest and of ardor the vaster interests of the nation. But the secret vitality of each succeeding session is supplied by the ambitious designs and the daring diplomacy of leading men, who, instead of making politics a means to statesmanship, make such statesmanship as they may have at command a means of their own political advancement. There is little reason to expect of the Thirty-fifth Congress any departure from this new-established "custom of the country," and we have only to congratulate the nation on the decision and dispatch with which the ground has been cleared for action, and the organization of the House effected. The election of Mr. ORR as Speaker of the House of Representatives was accomplished yesterday, on the first ballot, and the Message of the President of the United States will be received to-day by both Houses. That document will bring at once before Congress the exciting question of Kansas, for the pacific solution of which, as we have already said, we confidently rely upon the fact that neither the Administration nor any of the Democratic leaders can "afford," politically speaking, to see it imperfectly settled, in a sense hostile to the wishes and inconsistent with the determination of the majority of the people of Kansas. But we cannot disguise from ourselves the flagrant probability that very much of the time of the session will be consumed in debates over this question, which will have a personal rather than a national bearing, and that many grave matters of public concern will suffer from this absorption of the attention of Congress.

Foremost among these matters is the subject of the Currency. Upon no subject is national action more imperatively needed than upon this, nor is there any subject which demands a more thorough, patient and elaborate discussion in the broadest light of day in order to any successful legislation upon it. As BASTIAT very justly says: "Money questions madden the wisest men, and in talking about money one man out of ten invariably mistakes the means for the end, or the effect for the cause." Our financial history is full of empirical expedients which have continually brought us to the brink of a ruin, from which the inexhaustible vigor of our resources has as constantly preserved us, and the lessons of calamity are therefore less likely to be easily apprehended by us than they might be by a people upon whom a severer penalty had been entailed by their faults in economy. It is of special importance therefore that our law-makers should devote themselves as soon as possible to the careful investigation of the phenomena which have attended the recent "crisis" in our finances, and should prepare themselves to act intelligently upon those reforms in the currency of this country which cannot be neglected with safety to the permanent interests of the nation.

That the inducing cause of those perturbations in the world of exchange, from which everybody is now suffering, and of which everybody is very anxious to throw the responsibility on some one else, must be sought in the actual system of our currency, hardly admits of a doubt. The circumstances of the recent panic so minutely recall, not only those of the English revulsion of December, 1826, but those of the paralysis which overtook American commerce in the Spring of the same year, and again in the Summer of 1828, that the language used by the President of the Bank of the United States in reference to the cause of these catastrophes, spontaneously revives with a natural application to the present panic. In 1828, as in 1857, the balance of our trade with Europe was in our favor. It was a time of profound peace and of great activity in all the national industries. Specie flowed to rather than from the United States—and yet the transactions of a few days sufficed to disorganize all the exchanges of the country, and to bring down banks, factories and mercantile firms in rapid succession from one end of the Union to the other. For then, as now, the banks had loaned their money very largely on securities difficult of conversion,—on stocks, mortgages and bonds; they had loaned on long terms too, and to persons careless of protests—and had incurred the great risks attendant upon confounding securities ultimately good with funds immediately available; so that the least threatening of a drain upon them compelled them to resort to measures of self-defence. These measures consisted almost wholly of a curtailment of loans, which curtailment was made suddenly, mostly without concert, and always under the influence of anxiety and alarm.

To rescue the commerce of the country from the grasp of a financial engine which is liable to such oscillations, and the breaks of which are subject to the control of so many different engineers, it is absolutely necessary that a reform should be brought about in the national currency. As matters now stand the two great questions of "Who shall make our money for us," and of "How much shall be made," are put very largely out of the control of the Government, and out of the supervision of the public; the *real basis* of the trade of the United States is the substantial prosperity of the people, the ten billions of productive property created by two hundred years of labor on the American soil, and growing with every year at the rate of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars. This is the basis which must be held in view in any reform attempted of our currency. Were the whole banking system of the United States to-morrow annihilated, this substantial ground-work of a reasonable and effective currency would remain to us, and we must imagine ourselves to be standing where Mr. HUSKISSON, in 1829, declared England to be standing, "within forty-eight hours of barter," if we would apprehend the just relations of money to wealth and of banking to commerce.

There is nothing in the aspect of affairs to provoke, as there never can be anything in the aspect of affairs to justify, hasty legislation upon such a topic as this of the currency. We neither are nor are we likely to be a ruined people. Short as the national life has been, we have already passed through crises much more truly trying than the panic of October, and we may take some comfort from the speculations of Sir JOHN H. SINCLAIR, who quotes in his *History of English Revenue* no fewer than *twenty-two* occasions on which England was "ruined" by persons of distinction and authority between 1688 and 1783. The advocates of a pure specie currency are already in the field with their panacea, and one of our city cotemporaries, earnest in their behalf, utters the somewhat enthusiastic prophecy, that nothing but a specie currency is now needed to set the "imperial crown of commerce upon the brows of New-York." We should be happy to believe in the probable fulfillment of this cheerful fancy; but we fear that the "crown of commerce" can only be conferred by "commerce" herself, and that she will hardly delegate her royalties to her premier, Finance. Nor does the example of Cuba inspire us with an absolute confidence in the doctrine of "pure specie." The recommendations upon this point of the President will, however, doubtless bring the matter up in a form available for immediate and practical treatment.

Nor will the coincidence of a deficiency in the National Treasury, with the present opportunity for a thorough financial reform, escape the attention of those who are disposed to see in the principle of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Act, the happy secret for combining the confidence that must always be reposed in a currency fortified by the good faith of the Government, with an entire freedom from the dangers which lurked in the system of the Bank of the United States, and made that institution as fatal as it should have been favorable to the industry and the commerce of the nation.

The New Mayor.

It was reported yesterday that the Mayor elect, Mr. TIEMANN, had indicated his purpose of settling the controversy concerning the Street Commissioner's office by superseding both DEVLIN and CONOVER and appointing a new man. He takes the ground that the duty of filling the vacancy rested with the Mayor, but that he could only exercise it for the remainder of his own term of office.

We do not see how this will do anything towards settling this dispute; it seems much more likely to complicate it still further by adding a new element of controversy. Mr. CONOVER will, of course, still insist upon the validity of the Governor's appointment, while Mr. DEVLIN will insist that, if the nomination rests with the Mayor, he is entitled to the place. It will merely introduce a fresh combatant and convert the affair into a triangular fight.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new drama called "The Poor of New-York" was not produced last evening. A stupendous announcement presented itself in the lobby, to the effect that, at the request of the authors, the management had consented to give the work an additional rehearsal, and that, in consequence, there would be no performance. An evening rehearsal is one of the most desirable things that can be bestowed on a new production, and "the authors" in question will doubtless appreciate the boon. To-night the play will be given for the first time.

CONCERT.—Mrs. GRAEVER-JOHNSON's concert to-night at Niblo's Saloon is of a highly attractive kind, and should be liberally supported.

Bark Ashore on Long Island.

The bark *Milford*, of Westport, Capt. STARKS, from New-Castle Oct. 28, with coal, went ashore at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, during the heavy easterly blow, and now lies high and dry on the beach. The place where she struck was opposite the new lighthouse at Pond Quogue Point, 40 miles west of Montauk. Captain STARKS had not an observation for two days, and judged himself back of the Vineyard, but not near the land; the bark was under the topsails only, on the larboard tack, heading to the northward. She struck on the outer bar three or four times, during which the sea broke across the vessel's decks; nothing, however, was washed off. The tiller was broken short off in the rudder-head, and the steward was injured by being struck by the wheel. She finally went over the outer bar, and wore round head off shore, but being unmanageable, again fell off and struck broadside on. The vessel went well up, and soon lay entirely still. She was not bilged, but there were three feet of water in her hold when the messenger left her. The crew landed at low tide, and learned for the first time where they were. Captain STARKS belongs to New-Haven. The bark is four hundred and twenty tons burden, is eight years old, and is fully insured in two offices in Wall-street. In the present state of the tides there will be no difficulty in discharging the cargo, and if the wind continues from the northward, she will be nearly dry at high water, so that there is a fair prospect that she may be got off after being discharged. No boats, spars or sails were lost.

ANTI-"REFORM" DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—There was a significant Democratic meeting last evening, at the Seventh Ward Hotel, in Madison-street, under the auspices of the Seventh Ward Young Men's Democratic Club. Officers of the Club for the ensuing year were chosen, as follows:

President—JAS. MCMAHON.
Vice-Presidents—THOS. SMITH, JAMES M. BAILEY.
Secretaries—JOHN J. BLAIR, JOHN J. RIELEY.
Treasurer—HENRY STUKE.
Sergeant-at-Arms—EDWARD DARGER.

Several speeches were made, in which the "traitors" at the last election were denounced in strong language, and a series of resolutions, in favor of the old primary system of choosing delegates to the General Committees and Conventions, were unanimously adopted, and a copy of them ordered to be sent to the General Committee. Those present pledged themselves "as men, and as Democrats, to support no man for office whose nomination is made by delegates who are not elected by the Democracy of the Wards," and promised to repudiate the acts of all those traitors to the Democratic nominee at the late election, and hoped that none such would be permitted in the Committee for 1858.

DINNER OF THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

Speech of Hon. R. J. Walker.

The members of the Saint Nicholas Society dined together, according to annual custom, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel last evening, and had a jovial time. At 6 o'clock the members and guests assembled in one of the drawing-rooms, where the officers for the ensuing year,—Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, were installed. Humorous addresses were made to each of the elect, in which St. Nicholas and the descendants of Dutch ancestors were glorified and the rest of the world spoken of slightingly. At the close of these exercises the Society marched in procession to the dining-hall, preceded by the President, whose insignia of office was an old-fashioned, three-cornered, Knickerbocker hat and an embroidered collar of satin and gold. About one hundred persons sat down to the feast which was provided. Two long tables were occupied by the Society, and a table on an elevated platform at the end of the room was set apart for the President and distinguished guests. Among the latter were Gov. WALKER, Hon. AUGUSTE BELMONT, Judges ROOSEVELT and STRONG, Capt. HUDSON, U. S. N., of the *Niagara*, Rev. Drs. VERMILYEA and JOHNSON, Mr. J. WARD, and a number of others.

After the dinner, in their disposition of which the descendants of the ancient Burgomasters did credit to their voracious ancestors, the President, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, arose. He stood before them, he said, with mingled feelings of happiness, pride, exultation and sorrow. Many years had elapsed since he before occupied that chair, and he congratulated the Society upon its prosperity during the interval. He did not know how it was that he was now called upon to preside over the Society in this present season of distress, as it had been his fortune to preside at the time of the former financial crisis. This country seemed to be visited every twenty years with periods of calamity like the present. He was called to the chair of the Society at the time of the financial crisis of 1837, and under his administration,—he would not say that it was owing to his good management of the St. Nicholas Society—the season of distress passed away and prosperity succeeded. And he would undertake to say that this time too, under his administration, the dark clouds would pass away and all would be brightness and sunshine. [Laughter.] He felt like a Camillus coming back to rule over them,—like a Cincinnatus reassuming the reins of Government. [Laughter.] He complimented the officers of the Society; the Stewards, all of whose names began with *Van*, were fitting men to be in the Van Guard of the Society. [Laughter.] The speaker alluded to the Ex-Presidents of the Society who had well filled the Chair which he occupied. He spoke touchingly of those of them who were deceased, Chancellor DOANE and OGDEN HOFFMAN, and concluded by proposing the health of the Ex-Presidents of the Societies.

The toast was duly honored. At this point a gilded representation of Chanticleer, the favorite bird of St. Nicholas, was placed on the table in front of the President, in the midst of sundry ventriloquial imitations of the music of that songster from different parts of the room. The regular toasts then followed:

1. *Santa Claus: Gude heilig man.*
Music—"Old Hundred."
2. *The President of the United States.*
Music—"President's March."
3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*
Music—"Governor's March."
4. *The Army and the Navy:* Guardians of our rights; champions of our honor.
Music—"Star Spangled Banner."
5. *Holland:* Her history is her eulogy.
Music—"Wilhelmus van Nassauwen."
6. *Our City:* The child of Holland. Honest dealing and love of order are her inheritance. Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA responded.
Music—"Home, sweet Home."
7. *The Union: Eendraght maakt magt.*
Music—"Hail Columbia."
8. *Our Mothers, our Wives, our Daughters, our Sisters, our Sweethearts.*
Music—"Let the Toast be Dear Woman."
9.—*Our Sister Societies:* The grasp of welcome to every hand that comes to help us work out the destiny of New-York.
Music—"We're a Band of Brothers."

To the fourth toast, Capt. HUDSON, U. S. N., responded briefly. He had not expected to be called upon; he was quite taken aback, and a sailor never should be taken aback. The Army and Navy were equally serviceable to the country when the country called them to her aid. He thanked them for the honor done him, and hoped the Society would ever prosper.

Hon. AUGUSTE BELMONT responded to the fifth toast, and proposed in return, "Success to the St. Nicholas Society."

The seventh toast, "the UNION"—was drunk amid enthusiastic cheers, which were followed by calls for "WALKER."

A VOICE—Three cheers for WALKER. (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH OF GONERNOR R. J. WALKER.

Mr. WALKER rose and said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The honor has most unexpectedly been devolved upon me of responding to the toast, which, I believe is universally given by the patriotic St. Nicholas Society, in favor of the American Union. [Cries of "hear, hear," and applause.] Although, gentlemen, most suddenly, and most unexpectedly, called upon to respond to this toast, this is a theme which might well raise the emotions and sympathies not only of American citizens, but of the whole human race. It is one which men and nations might discuss, and upon which angels even might look down from their celestial spheres and rejoice with us over the glories accomplished thus far by the American Union. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, great and glorious as it is, let us all take care that in our day and in our generation, nothing shall be done by any of us by which, in the slightest degree, this great Union, which has accomplished already, in less than three-quarters of a century, so much for our beloved country, and so much for the hopes of mankind, shall ever, by any of our acts or any of our sentiments, be placed in the slightest peril. Let us ever remember, gentlemen, that this American Union of ours is the best, the brightest, perhaps the last experiment of self-government. And as it shall by us be maintained and perpetuated, or broken and dissolved, so shall the light of liberty shine upon the hopes of mankind or be forever extinguished amid the scoffs of exulting tyrants and the groans of a worldly bondage. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, let us also recollect that there is a great principle which lies at the base of the American Union—that principle for which our forefathers fought through the war of the Revolution, and for which we, their descendants, have contended from that period down to the present moment to maintain. That principle, which not only lies at the basis of that Union, but at the basis of all our institutions, is the principle of self-government. [Prolonged cheers.] It is the principle that the people in every State of this Union and in those inchoate States which, emerging from territorial pupilage, begin to ascend into the constellation of American States, when they form their first constitutions shall, with you, the youngest and the eldest of the American States, enjoy the principle of self-government. [Loud cheers.] It is a principle, gentlemen, older than the American Union. It is the principle which led to the American Union. For as to each one of the Colonies that subsequently became American States, the very principle for which they contended and which induced them to separate from the mother country upon a question involving not many dollars and cents, but simply a small tax on tea that scarcely touched the pockets of a single individual; but small as the question of money was, the principle was deep, was fundamental, was eternal. The principle for which they contended and which led to that revolution was the principle of self-government. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, permit me to say that the moment when in any one of the States of this Union—either the States now existing or the States inchoate—this principle is, in the slightest degree, departed from, that moment will introduce the period when will be stricken down the fundamental principles of the American Government—the principles which led us to that revolution; and will have made the first, and I fear the last step back to monarchy and despotism. [Loud cheers.] As to myself, then, gentlemen, for that great principle I have contended all my life; for that principle I have lived, and, God willing, if necessary for that principle I am ready to die. [Great cheering.] Now, then, gentlemen, the great principle of Union we took from the United States of the Netherlands. [Cheers.] It was there, gentlemen, that not only under the most tremendous perils and difficulties, not through the seven-years war, like our revolution, but for three-quarters of a century, your ancestors fought for the great principle of self government [Cheers.] And they fought it under the banner of the United States of the Netherlands. [Cheers.] We differ from them only in this, that they were the United States of the Netherlands, and now we are the United States of America. [Cheers.] The great principle of Union and of Confederacy, as distinct and separate States, in its first great successful example, we took from your ancestors in Holland. [Loud Cheers.] And how did they fight? How did they fight? There is nothing in the history of Greece or Rome, there is nothing in ancient or modern times that, during that 80 years of contest and contumacy, that will compare with the heroism and devotion of your ancestors of the Netherlands in contending for these great principles. [Cheers.] They were martyrs in their bloody battle-fields. They were martyrs in the dungeon. They were martyrs amid the torments and tortures indescribable to which no people ever before have been subjected in the history of the world. But still, although in point of numbers a small and inconsiderable people, contending with the ocean whose surges for the first time in the history of the world, they have driven back and conquered, thus reclaiming their country from the ocean monarch. For three-quarters of a century they contended for these principles, and finally they triumphed. Now, gentlemen, I am sure it would be very wrong in me at this late hour of the night to detain you with any further discussion of these great principles [Cries of "Go on."] But with your permission I will give you a sentiment:

Holland, the first successful example of Confederated Republican States—May it be maintained here until time shall be no more. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—"Three cheers for WALKER." [Renewed and protracted cheering.]

Subsequently Governor WALKER was enthusiastically called out by a toast to his health proposed by Mr. Collector SCHELL.

The Governor expressed the belief that within twenty years New-York would command the commerce and exchanges of the world, and, as a means of hastening that consummation, recommended the plan of the old Amsterdam Bank, of issuing no certificates save on deposits of hard specie. This was loudly cheered.

The dinner did honor to those who prepared it. The following were the ornaments on the tables: Statue of St. Nicholas, Fort New-Amsterdam, Anno 1630, The Garrison Preacher of Harlem, The Friesland Country Girl, The Miller of Helvoetsluise, Fontaine à la Haag, The Tulips of Saardam, Esmeralda and her Goat, Temple of Athens, Scenes of Java, Pillar of Liberty, Willem of Oranien, Memoires de Surinam, Vase of Flowers.

After the cloth was removed schnapps and long pipes were brought, and over these the Society listened to the toasts and speeches, and enjoyed themselves until a late hour. The occasion was a pleasant one.

St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island—Anniversary Dinner.

The members of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island celebrated their anniversary meeting at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, last evening, in the manner common to the representatives of the very respected Dutchmen who once made Long Island their home, when they meet on occasions when social enjoyment is the object for which they gather together. There were about 200 present, and a more jovial party seldom meet than were they last night. Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, Judge elect, occupied the Chair, and with commendable use of a discretionary power, did not disturb his friends in their enjoyment of the edibles before them, until some time after 9 o'clock, although the time named for soup was half-past 6.

When the cloth had been removed, the President announced the first regular toast—"The Memory of General JEREMIAH JOHNSON," which was drunk standing and in silence. The next toast was, of course, to their patron Saint—St. Nicholas, and it was drunk with a gusto, after a speech in high Dutch from Mr. KALBFLEISCH. The next toast was to the President of the United States, which was eloquently and pertinently responded to by Hon. F. B. SPINOLA. He had the pleasure of being present at Washington when JAMES BUCHANAN was inaugurated, and it was with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure that he was able now to say, in common with not only his supporters but his opponents, that the promises of his inaugural then, had been fulfilled, to the admiration of all. He had entered upon the duties of the Presidency at a time when one of the most serious questions—one that had convulsed the land—one requiring the most delicate treatment, was at the zenith of its agitation; he had met the question; soothed the troubled waters and brought it to a point of settlement, without wrong, where but few anticipated seeing it, in peace; and in such manner as to draw forth the highest compliments to his statesmanship from the best statesmen of the world. He asked them to unite with him in the hope that the success that had thus far followed his course, should continue to the end. In conclusion he remarked a striking similarity between the President and St. Nicholas, to wit, both were old bachelors.

Mr. SPINOLA's remarks were received with much favor by all present.

The next toast was to "Fatherland," which was responded to in high old Dutch by TUNIS G. BERGEN, Esq.

The Governor of the State was toasted, and without response.

The next toast was, "Brooklyn—Her path onward, outward and upward," which was handsomely responded to by Judge MORRIS, who spoke in glowing terms of the prosperity, morality and Christianity of Brooklyn, which, he said, was well known as the city of churches.

Next followed "the Sister Societies," with a fitting introduction by the President. The toast was responded to by Mr. HENNESSY, of St. Patrick's, and Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, of the New-England, in brief and happy remarks.

The Clergy then received fitting attention. The first response was from Rev. Dr. M. W. DWIGHT, who, after speaking at some length of the duties of clergymen, asked the jolly audience what they would do for wives if they had no clergymen to marry them. One of his hearers assured him, that in such case they would take them by force; which afforded the speaker a fine opportunity for introducing the "Rape of the Sabine Women." But he thought they had much rather be united in the good old comfortable way, by a clergyman than by a civil or uncivil magistrate. They all thought they would, and applauded accordingly.

He was followed by Rev. POLHEMUS VAN WYCK, who was a Dutchman, and who was always pleased when he had an opportunity of meeting with Dutchmen. As a clergyman, too, he was glad to meet with them, because of the fact that they had always been kind to their clergymen—the old Dutch domines. With a remembrance of the fine fat sausages that used to be sent to the pastors by the benevolent flock, he could not feel other than the most lively appreciation of Dutch peculiarities.

"The Union" received an eloquent and patriotic response from Mr. E. O. PERRIN, in which he likened the Union to the daughter of a Dutch woman, as described by herself. She said her daughter was not so big high, as some odder woman, but she was more pigger and proader below. So he thought of the Union. It was not so large above, but it was broad and satisfactory below. In continuation, he responded to a toast to "Woman," in which he made broadly humorous reference to the enlargement of Woman's sphere, effected by the use of crinoline. His was a jolly audience, and his remarks were received with loudest demonstrations of favor. A further response was called for from the young men, but none arose. The President was then toasted. He said he was afraid some of the young Dutchmen present were often derelict in their duties, in so far as they often allow their eastern brethren to encroach upon what their old Dutch fathers had considered was their peculiar privilege—that of marrying Dutch girls. He returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him, and concluded by calling upon Mr. HUNTER, who in return called upon Hon. E. W. FISKE, as one of the Brother Jonathans, who made a fitting response, at the conclusion of which he challenged the Dutchmen of Brooklyn to meet the New-Englanders, man to man, and dollar to dollar, for a Library for Brooklyn, that would equal any Library in the City of New-York.

The High Steward, Mr. JOHN VANDERBILT, was next called upon. He complimented the members of the Society for their very general attendance on their anniversary celebration, at a time when the Money Market was in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Judge JOHNSON proposed, in an effective manner, the health of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, the country's Minister at the Hague. The toast was drunk standing and amid rapturous applause. After drinking the health of the hotel-keeper, Mr. BURNS, and hearing a number of additional speeches, the Society separated in the very best of humor.

Address of the American General Committee.

To the American Voters of the City of New-York:

BROTHERS: Your noble efforts on Tuesday last in favor of City Reform have been crowned with a signal success, and are duly appreciated by every high-toned citizen of our proud metropolis. For this we claim no new party triumph, and least of all, a party reward. The unfaithful Chief Magistrate who dismissed from office 500 American policemen to propitiate the favor and secure the support of the Dead Rabbits, Burglars, Garroters, and the ignorant and corrupt herds of the City, has been hurled from power, and an honest and capable man placed in his official chair. So may it ever be. To lead in a thorough City Reform, to place honest and capable men in every department, from the highest to the lowest, and restore the City Government to its former dignity and purity, is a noble and patriotic mission, worthy the united efforts of all good citizens, and especially should it be the mission of the American Party. That our motives shall not be misconstrued, or our patriotism called into question, let us declare our readiness, in and for all City matters, to direct our undivided energies to the achievement of this noble work, and that we will continue to select from our own or other parties men for office of such high and unquestionable integrity and fitness that every thief in any way connected with the City Government shall tremble at the very mention of their names.

To the party leaders—City, State or National—who cannot see the welfare of our City, or even the glory of the Republic, except in the triumph of a corrupt party leader, relying on agrarian doctrines and misdirected alien sympathies—we say, in the language of Paul Jones, that the American Party "has only just begun to fight."

ZOPHAR MILLS, President.

DECEMBER 5, 1857.

F. C. WAGNER, THOS. McKNIGHT, } Vice-Presidents.
CORNELIUS H. WHITAKER, JOHN L. NOYES, } Secretaries.

AN OLD MAN FOUND, STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.—Last evening Officers PHILLIPS and VAN ARSDALE, of the Second Ward, found an old man lying on the pavement corner Nassau and John streets, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. He was taken to the Station-house, and a physician called, but he expired without being able to state his name or any particulars concerning himself. The deceased was about 70 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had on a light-colored cloth overcoat, black satinet pants, black cloth vest, white muslin shirt, and gray woolen stockings. In his pockets were a large jack-knife, and a tobacco-pouch. The body will be sent to the dead-house for identification.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Proposal to Withdraw the Central Park Appropriation.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair. A petition was received from a soldier of the 71st Regiment, stating that, in accordance with orders, he was on duty in the Governor's room, while the remains of General Worth lay there, and that, as directed, he left his military overcoat there in charge of a policeman, and that the said overcoat was stolen. He asked that the Common Council pay the damage—$15. The petition was referred to the Police Commissioners.

PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW THE CENTRAL PARK APPROPRIATION.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Coulter:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to discontinue the further issue of bonds for the improvement of Central Park, as directed by the late ordinance of the Common Council authorizing the appropriation of $250,000 for said purpose; and that he report to the Common Council the amount of said bonds already issued; and that the ordinance creating the issue of said stock be and is hereby repealed.

Alderman McSpedon moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Alderman Fullmer hoped the resolution would not be referred. It was all in a nut-shell. Before the appropriation was made the Commissioners were very pliable. They promised to employ the poor men of the City. The appropriation had been made, but the Commissioners had not acted up to their promises. There were several hundred in his Ward who wanted work, but could not get it, although he had gone to the office several times. Last week he was informed that he could have ten men employed. He was not satisfied, and hoped the resolution would pass.

Alderman Coulter took a similar view of the case. He had urged the appropriation, believing that it would be the means of giving employment to many of the unemployed, but that had not been the case, and he hoped the resolution would pass.

Alderman Tucker hoped no such action would be taken. It was not possible for the Commissioners to employ all who were sent to them with tickets from Aldermen. The insinuation that the Commissioners were making a political machine of the Central Park, had no foundation. He could prove that gentlemen, Democrats, in the Board, had had, some of them 15 men, put to work on their recommendation. He had advised at the time the appropriation was made, that it be confined to $50,000—that amount might have been raised. The last he knew of the matter was that the Comptroller had not received a single bid for the bonds. That was the reason why the Commissioners had not been able to pay the men.

Alderman Owens took a similar view of the matter.

Alderman Blunt said that at the time the appropriation was made he had opposed it, because he knew the amount could not be raised. He favored the raising of small sums at a time. As the case stood, no one knew whether the Commissioners had received one cent of the appropriations. All that was known was that they had borrowed $30,000 from the Comptroller. And that he should judge that sum must have been expended long ago. He favored a reference.

Alderman Coulter stated that he had heard one of the officers of Central Park ask a man how he intended to vote, before he would say whether he would employ him.

Alderman McSpedon stated on his own knowledge, that the workmen were brought up in droves in his Ward on election day to vote the Republican ticket or be discharged. These things were so, and if he voted for a dollar for the Central Park while matters remained as they were, he hoped he would never be returned to any position of honor again.

Alderman Drake said he had not been decently treated. He was there at the office when a man was brought in for employment by Brian McCahill, and was asked how he intended to vote. He would say, also, that the recent election showed a large increase of voters in that vicinity—boys of 12 had suddenly become 21; women had voted, and all—but the Central Park had nothing to do with it—oh, no!

Alderman Starr, after a great deal of running about, had found Mr. Green, and received an order for the employment of 50 men. The order was to Mr. Olmsted. He took the order to him and was told to pick out his men, and bring them up in a few days. Subsequently he was told to send up 10 men. He sent them. The first that presented himself was accosted with—"Well, I suppose you are a good Republican." The man said no, he was a good Democrat. He was told to stand aside. The others heard it, and he supposed they said they did not belong to any party, for they were employed, and the man who said he was a Democrat was not. Nevertheless he would favor the reference, and hoped the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

Alderman Owens reiterated that he did not believe the Commissioners had employed men on promise to vote a particular way. There might have been a foreman who had acted injudiciously, but, he would ask, where could they find so many men without one who would do something wrong.

Alderman Fullmer spoke again in favor of passing the resolution without reference.

The vote on the reference was then taken, and carried by a vote of 16 ayes to 4 noes.

The following, on the same subject, was offered by Alderman Monoghan, and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the Central Park Commissioners are now, and have been, paying the laborers employed thereon at the rate of from three to five shillings per day; and

Whereas, Such a rate of payment is less than the average price paid for laboring men, and an outrage upon that portion of our community; therefore

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, to inquire into and investigate, and that said Committee have power to send for books, persons and papers to assist them in their investigation.

The Crystal Palace matter was taken up and made the special order for Friday next. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Comptroller Flagg's Estimate of Expenses for 1858.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of bills were read a third time and adopted. They had reference chiefly to flagging and curbing in certain streets, to abatement or remission of assessments, fencing vacant lots, awarding certain contracts, and similar subjects.

When a great number of these bills had been read, Councilman Boole proposed that all papers in the Committee of the Whole be presented together. It would save time. Councilman Warner objected. Any member could object at any point of the debate, and therefore nothing would be gained.

Several members spoke as to the propriety of the proposed step, and the debate upon it seemed likely to be a protracted one.

The Chairman said it would require 40 members to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the farther consideration of these bills, and 31 votes to pass any one of them.

Councilman Warner was anxious that every paper should take its fair and regular course, and have a distinct hearing.

A discussion arose, in which Councilmen Boole and Warner were chiefly implicated. The latter gentleman insisted upon a question submitted by the former being put in writing. After some further altercation the matter subsided. The sum of $1,000 was donated to the widow of the late William Stinson.

Among the petitions that were presented was one to reimburse one of the soldiers who stood on guard over Gen. Worth's remains in the Governor's Room $15 for the loss of his coat which he alleged had been taken away after having been placed in charge of a policeman.

Councilman Brady asked if the petition were in earnest. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Police.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

A petition was read from the Board of Governors of the Women's Hospital, making application for a site for the said Hospital near Lexington-avenue.

Councilman Ottarson asked that the appended names should be read, which was done. He would move that it be referred to a Special Committee of three.

Councilman Warner seconded the motion amid much interruption from Councilman McCahill. Referred to the said Special Committee, Messrs. Ottarson, Jones and Doherty were named.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great number of bills of account, for fitting up polls, for surgical services at Station-houses, for funeral expenses of R. H. Huntington, and also of Patrick Murthe, and similar miscellaneous matters were referred to appropriate Committees.

A discussion arose as to whether a party should be allowed to have a wooden awning remain up.

Councilman Brady said that such awnings were very dangerous, as liable to fire. It was against the City ordinances to allow them.

Councilman Warner thought the petition upon which this debate arose was very creditable. While many persons in violation of law were erecting these wooden tinned awnings, this person asked permission to have an awning. Ultimately the matter was laid over.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S CLAIM.

On the vote being called for concurrence with the Board of Alderman appropriating $2,000 for the payment of Stephen H. Branch, the Board affirmed the grant by a vote of 40 to 2.

TAXES FOR 1858.

The report of the Comptroller on the Tax Levy for 1858 was submitted. After some prefatory observations, the following is the estimate:

Almshouse	$605,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	240 00
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	20,000 00
Building Loan Stock No. 3	50,000 00
Board of Health	10,000 00
Belgian pavement	232,000 00
Common Schools for State	238,063 90
Common Schools for City	1,016,050 19
Central Park interest on debt	265,700 00
County contingencies	50,000 00
City contingencies	80,000 00
City Inspector's Department	11,875 00
Coroners' fees	20,000 00
Cleaning streets	250,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes	5,000 00
Charges on assessments	5,000 00
Docks and piers and cleaning slips	175,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3,000 00
Election expenses	50,000 00
Errors and delinquencies	5,000 00
Fire Department for Chief Engineer	60,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	325,000 00
Interest on assessment and bonds	11,000 00
Intestate estates	7,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,100 00
Lamps and gas	460,634 00
Lands and places	20,000 00
Law department	20,000 00
Markets	7,000 00
Mayoralty fees	150 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
Officers' fees	25,000 00
Police	888,548 60
Public education stock	12,357 36
Printing	85,000 00
Rents	30,000 00
Real estate	30,000 00
Real estate expenses	100,000 00
Roads and avenues and arrearages	50,000 00
Repairs to public buildings, including new buildings and buildings for Fire Department	75,000 00
Supplies and public offices	15,000 00
Stationery	20,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	35,000 00
Salaries	537,000 00
Sunken vessels, removing	5,000 00
Society for reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
State tax 2¼ mills	1,171,226 86
Street expenses and paving	90,000 00
Wells and pumps, repairing	5,000 00
Water-pipes, laying	116,630 00
Arrearages of 1857	366,706 93
Total	$7,709,282 86

The document was ordered to be printed.

After a debate as to whether bills for election polls should be received, it was decided that the Board go into Committee of the Whole on the regular calendar, Councilman B. Riley in the Chair.

The question came up of reimbursing a carter the value of a hogshead of molasses. It was alleged that in removing it from the slip, the hogshead was burst in consequence of the cart jolting into a hole in the badly paved street.

Councilman Warner said the molasses was, doubtless, in a fermenting state, and upon principle he objected. If this claim were allowed hundreds of persons would follow his example.

Councilman Ottarson was of the same opinion.

The Committee agreed to report in favor of payment.

The rest of the sitting was much occupied in discussion upon technical rules and forms of the house on almost every subject as it came up. Councilman Brady complained of the waste of time.

Nothing was introduced in committee of general or immediate interest or importance. An hour was spent in discussing whether the Corporation are liable for injury done to a gentleman's carriage by the machinery of a fire company being recklessly or accidentally thrown in contact with it in the street. The claim arose upon a petition which has been before the Common Counsel since May last. The conclusion was that the Common Council are so liable.

After sitting very nearly four hours, there not being a quorum, the President could not receive the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

Murder in a Porter-house.

A MAN SHOT BY THE PROPRIETOR—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS—CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Sunday night, a little before 12 o'clock, a party of five young men went into the porter-house of Michael Barry, corner of Avenue B and Thirteenth-street. While there the landlord became incensed at their conduct, and deliberately shot one of the young men, named John S. Kelly, from the effects of which he died a few hours afterwards. The five young men, who are members of a target company called the "Atlantic Blues," according to their statement, had been attending the wedding of a member of their company. On their return home they stopped into Barry's porter-house to take drinks all round. While waiting for their drinks two of their number got into a playful scuffle and made some noise. The proprietor did not utter a word of remonstrance against their conduct, but went into a back room and getting a double-barreled shot-gun, coolly and deliberately fired it at John S. Kelly, mortally wounding him. They all ran out to get a physician and a policeman. On their return a few minutes afterwards, the blinds had been put up and the place closed. They had Barry arrested and their wounded companion taken to the City Hospital.

Barry, the landlord, gives a different version of the affair. According to his story the party partook of drinks, when one of them threw a shilling on the counter in payment for what they had drank, when they all started to leave the premises. A fight ensued between the party and himself on account of their refusal to pay up this score, which ended in his finally attempting to eject them from the premises. In making this attempt he met with decided opposition. He took a club from behind the bar and threatened to use it over some of their heads if they did not leave, but they paid no sort of attention to the club or his threats, but defied him to put them out. In response to this defiance, and fearfully exasperated at the treatment he had received, he went into a back room and seized a double-barreled musket, and discharged the contents of one of the barrels among the crowd. He thought at once that perhaps he had gone too far, and refrained from discharging the other barrel. He closed his place after the affray, because it was then past his hour for shutting up. He had not the slightest intention to escape, but should have surrendered himself to the Police if he had not been arrested.

Officer Tilden, of the Eleventh Ward, was the officer who was notified of the homicide. He arrested Barry and had him taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, where he was locked up for the night. The wounded man, after being taken to the hospital, continued to fail until about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. The deceased was a single man, about 21 years of age, and boarded with James Maclon, his uncle, in East Thirty-third-street. He was a brass-finisher by trade, and worked for Mr. Enoch Hidders, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twelfth-street. His associates give him a good character.

The Coroner proceeded to the Hospital yesterday afternoon and entered upon an inquest in the case. The following is the testimony thus far taken:

James Maclon, of No. 218 East Thirty-third-street, was the first witness—He testified that the deceased was his nephew, and resided with him in Thirty-third-street; the deceased left his house just after dinner on Sunday, which was at four o'clock; Peter McColt first informed him of his being shot in a liquor store and taken to the Hospital; he immediately went to the Hospital and found him in a dying condition; he took him by the hand and asked him if he knew him? when he replied: "James, I am no more; that man killed me for nothing at all;" the deceased was not of intemperate habits; he had lived with him about six years; he worked at the brass factory corner Twelfth-street and Avenue C, and had always borne a good reputation for honesty, soberness and industry.

John McGuire, sworn, stated that he went into the liquor-store corner of Avenue B and Thirteenth-street, in company with the deceased and others, on Sunday night; they went in to take a drink; they had previously taken two drinks; they went quietly into the liquor-store; one of the party, Daniel Brady, asked for drinks; previous to his calling for drinks, Thomas Kerr and Patrick Harrigan commenced a playful scuffle together; Barry, the landlord, went from behind the bar into a back room, having a club in his hand; he did not appear to be excited or angry, and did not threaten to strike anybody with the club; he shortly returned from the back room, having in his hands a double-barreled gun; he immediately took it up in his hands and pointed it at the deceased; the deceased said, "Don't shoot me;" he discharged the gun in an instant; he did not utter a word from first to last; immediately after being shot the deceased fell to the floor; the rest of them left the place to get a physician and notify the police; on their return they found the place shut up, and a woman answered at the door; he had never heard of any difficulty or misunderstanding between the deceased and the prisoner.

John O'Keefe, residing in Avenue B, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, testified that he was among the party who went on Sunday night into Barry's porter-house; while Haggerty and Kerr were scuffling together, the landlord came from behind the bar with a club in his hand; he took hold of him, and told him to put his club up, but was pushed away by the prisoner; he took hold of him a second time, and was again pushed away; the prisoner said nothing either time, but looked very angry; he was afraid he might do mischief with the club; in a minute or two Barry threw down his club and went into a back room, and directly appeared at the door, holding a double-barreled musket to his shoulder, and pointing it toward them; he said nothing, but immediately fired; he heard deceased say, "Don't shoot me," and in a moment he saw Kelly fall.

Thomas Kerr, residing at No. 288 East Twelfth-street, stated that the scuffle between Harrigan and himself was only in sport; he saw Barry have the gun in his hand and heard Kelly cry out "Don't shoot me." These were all the words he heard.

Daniel Brady, of No. 281 East Twelfth-street, said that he called for drinks for the crowd and laid a shilling on the counter in payment for the drinks, when a scuffle arose between Harrigan and Kerr. He confirmed the testimony of the previous witnesses as to the shooting.

The examination was then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning, to receive further testimony. Barry was ordered to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

The Erie Railroad Reduction of Salaries.

The following is the Card from the President of the Erie Railroad, directed to the employes of the Company, with reference to the reduction of wages which went into effect on the 1st of December.

The Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in consequence of the monetary embarrassments under which the Company labors, and which have been greatly increased by the severe crisis which has interrupted commerce and totally prostrated credit throughout the entire country, has ordered me to reduce the wages and salaries of all persons in the employ of the Company. I have therefore, to request you to make as large a reduction as possible in your department, to take effect from and after the 1st December.

I trust that every man in the employ of the Company will cheerfully submit to this reduction, which has been decided upon with great reluctance, and only after similar reductions had been made by nearly all other companies. This reduction is intended to be only temporary, for, as soon as prosperity returns to this Company, it will with pleasure, as it always has done, pay a fair remuneration to all in its employ. Every man in the employ of the Company can greatly contribute to this return of prosperity, for they can all prevent the waste and loss of the property of the Company, and by their activity, by courtesy, and by attention to their duties, render the road popular with the traveling and commercial public. I therefore beg you to call on all the men in the employ of the Company to coöperate heartily with us in everything that will contribute to its welfare, for they will as surely share in its prosperity as they now have to share in its misfortunes.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman Harris in the chair.

The returns from the Eighth Ward were read:

For Mayor—Wood, 1,871; Tiemann, 2,568.

For Governors Almshouse—Dugro, 1,927; Smith, 1,205; Wagner, 1,227.

In the Eighth Ward Tucker has 1,153, and Bonsall, 995.

In the Eighth Ward, (part of Third Aldermanic District,) Besson has 824, and Hoffmire 578 votes. Hoffmire is elected in Third Aldermanic District by a plurality of 15 votes over Besson.

Returns from the Twentieth Ward were then read. *For Mayor*—Wood, 2,839; Tiemann, 3,389.

For Governors of the Almshouse—Dugro, 2,908; Smith, 3,675; Wagner, 568.

In the Twentieth Ward (Eleventh Aldermanic District) Reed has 2,889; Connolly, 1,829; Ryers, 1,229.

The returns of the Tenth District, Twentieth Ward, for Supervisors, on motion sent back for correction.

Recess of twenty minutes.

At the end of the recess the Board reassembled. Alderman Owens was called to the Chair, and the Sixteenth Ward was taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 2,120; Tiemann, 3,409.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 2,058; Smith, 2,107; Wagner, 1,254.

The Sixteenth Ward (part of the Ninth Aldermanic District) gives Ranney a plurality over Gregory and Fulmer.

The Twenty-first Ward returns were taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 1,768; Tiemann, 2,633.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 1,950; Smith, 1,192; Wagner, 996.

The Twenty-first Ward (part of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District) gives Owens 1,807; Varian, 771; Mahoney, 1,563.

The Fourth and Seventh District returns of the Sixteenth Ward, for Supervisors, were sent back for the correction of clerical errors. The First, Second and Fifth District returns of the Twenty-first Ward, for Supervisors, were also sent back for the same purpose.

The Board adjourned at 5¼ o'clock, to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Correction.—T. J. Fonda was elected Civil Justice in the Sixth District by 2,700 majority. The vote stood:

Wards.	Fonda.	Waite.
XX	2869	2811
XXI	2037	1058
XVI	2179	2355
XVIII	2804	938

Police Intelligence.

Attacked by "Dead Rabbits."—At an early hour yesterday morning, as Solomon Mullholland was passing through Mulberry-street, in the Sixth Ward, he was suddenly attacked by two "Dead Rabbits," and his silver watch, valued at $17, and some change he had in his pockets, stolen from him. The fellows first knocked him down, but he was sufficiently conscious to be enabled afterwards to describe his assailants accurately and procure their subsequent arrest. They gave their names as Thos. Mullin and Edward Connelly, and confess that they belong to the "Dead Rabbits." They were locked up in the Tombs for examination.

Attempted Burglary.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Dennis O'Brien, residing in Third-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, was awakened by hearing footsteps in his house. He got up, made a search, and discovered three burglars in the house. The rascals quickly decamped, followed by O'Brien in his night-dress. After a chase of several blocks he succeeded in arresting one of the party, who gave his name as James Murray, the others escaping. The arrested party was committed for examination.

POLICE RETURNS.

Prec't.	Arrests.	Lodgers. Male.	Lodgers. Female.	Prec't.	Arrests.	Lodgers. Male.	Lodgers. Female.
1	12	72	9	15	0	14	6
2	0	32	4	16	5	21	3
3	1	10	3	17	2	28	7
4	8	21	9	18	1	57	5
5	0	26	4	19	3	6	1
6	10	22	20	20	2	10	1
7	4	22	6	21	7	12	2
8	1	13	10	22	0	5	1
9	4	23	5				
10	0	17	3	Total.	77	470	106
11	3	12	2			106	
12	6	10	1				
13	5	13	3	Total lodgers.		576	
14	3	24	1				

The large proportion of arrests was for being drunk, disorderly conduct, and for assault and battery; 35 out of the 77 were Irish, and the rest Germans and Americans. There was one extensive fight in a liquor shop, where a person was shot by the bar-keeper; one case of highway robbery, and one case of housebreaking and robbery. Arrests were made in each case.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices,
At No. 497 Broadway.
RICH SILK TIES at 25c. and 50c. each.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing
THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 45 Centre-st.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE'S, SHAVING, HAIR CUTting and dyeing rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair dye only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, best in use; infallible Onguent for the hair, dentifrice and extracts.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

Louden—Light.—At Pleasantville, on Friday, Dec. 4, by Milo M. Parrish, Justice of the Peace, Theodore Louden, of Middletown, N. Y., and Mary Light, of the former place.

Turner—Williams.—At Ithaca, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, in St. John's Church, by Rev. W. S. Walker, E. T. Turner, of New-York, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. T. Williams, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Haws.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, George Haws, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Henry J. F., George and William E., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts.

O'Connor.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, of convulsions, Charles, son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth O'Connor, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Charles O'Connor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 45 Christopher-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Newport.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 6, Mrs. Elizabeth Newport, relict of the late Henry Newport, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Amity-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Stevenson.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 6, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 425 Greenwich st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

Severance.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph H. and Mary M. Severance, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 99 Mott-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock.

Geer.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, Charles Alpheus, infant son of Rev. G. J. and Isabella M. Geer, aged 2 months and 23 days.

Case.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, Celia Darling, infant daughter of Lewis R. and Lucy S. Case.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 101 Charles-st.

Brush.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, Almira Frances, wife of Walter F. Brush, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, James Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 13 West 22d st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Dassel.—In this City, early on Monday morning, Dec. 7, from inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. Hermine Dassel, N. A., wife of Wm. Dassel, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of the National Academy of Design, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 East 12th st., without further invitation.

Gibbes.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, Thomas S. Gibbes.

The funeral services will be performed at Calvary Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Hawkins.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mary, wife of Robert F. Hawkins, and daughter of the late John Desmond, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, William W. and Geo. W. Swayne, and her brothers-in-law, Joseph W. Hayes and George H. Hawkins, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 199 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

Cutter.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, Thomas R. Cutter, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Stephen, James and Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 9th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Christie.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 6, John A. Christie, compositor, late of Castlebar, Ireland, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock, from No. 17 College-place, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment. The friends of the family, and those of his brother George, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Ranous.—On Monday, Dec. 7, suddenly, John G. Ranous, aged about 34 years.

Hawley.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Dec. 7, Mrs. D. A. H., wife of Jed. R. Hawley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 5th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8. On Wednesday her remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

Meigs.—At Knox, Albany Co., N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 23, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Dr. Williams, George L. Meigs, aged 62 years, the youngest son of Major John Meigs, of the revolutionary army.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

Rappleyea.—At Gateville, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Nicholas Rappleyea, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

Smith.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, at the residence of her nephew, Daniel Barkalow, Elizabeth Smith, in the 67th year of her age.

Blake.—At Forestdale, town of Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Royal Blake, aged 64 years.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season,
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES,
and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, upstairs.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS,
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES.
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
For cash and on time.
No goods cut except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN THE construction of Atmospheric Pressure Plates for Artificial Teeth. By a slight inspection any one can discern its importance, by which the plate covering the palate and roof of the mouth, which so much interfere with the comfort and taste of the patient, can be entirely dispensed with, and at the same time the strength and power of adhesion increased. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—DR. Augustus K. Gardner will read an Essay at the regular meeting of the Union, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Subject—*The Heart and the Mind, as developed by Mechanism*. The public are invited. RICHARD WARREN, President.
James Cushing, Jr. Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICE!
ON TUESDAY,
$200,000 STOCK REDUCED TO $150,000!!!
THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
From No. 144 Broadway,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL,
In the Store No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.
Will be offered on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at an
UNPRECEDENTED DISCOUNT!
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR
THIRTY DAYS.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$30
Extra large Mink Capes at	$40
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY NOTICE.
CHEAP GOODS FOR PRESENTS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, the balance of their stock, at a still further reduction, at retail,
FOR CASH.

FANCY SILKS, at 65 cents	reduced from 85 cents.
FANCY SILKS, at 85 cents	reduced from $1 00.
SILK ROBES, at $12	reduced from $18 00.
60 VELVET ROBES A QUILLE, at $25,	reduced from $45.

The loss on this lot of goods is fearful.
Other qualities of Velvet Robes à Quille equally cheap.
ALSO,
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, very rich and handsome, greatly reduced in price.
ALSO,
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE and VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, in White, Pink, Blue and Maize.
Also, White, Pink, Blue and Maize SILKS and SATINS of the newest styles, in great variety, for wedding and evening parties.
In this department our stock stands unrivaled.
ALSO,
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS.
PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS,
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

PANIC PRICES, PANIC PRICES,
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
THE CLOSING OUT OF
THE WHOLESALE STOCK
IS STILL PROGRESSING.
RICH SILKS, at 37½ cents per yard, cost 75 cents.
RICH SILKS—Dress Patterns of twelve yards—at $4 50, cost $9.
LADIES' CLOAKS—Rich Black Cloths—from $5 to $8, cost $8 to $15.
BAYADERE SILKS, extra rich, in full Dress Patterns, at $6 50, worth $12.
ALSO,
FINE BLEACHED SHEETINGS, 2½ yards wide, at 18¾ cents per yard, cost 30 cents.
FINE UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, 10x4 wide, at 18¾ cents per yard, cost 31 cents.
FINE DAMASK LINEN DIAPER CLOTHS, 8x4 wide, at 50 cents per yard, cost 87½ cents.
FINE PILLOW-CASE COTTONS, 1½ yards wide, at one shilling per yard.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Further reduction in
PRICES,
At the great sale by assignees,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
75,000 dollars' worth of
Plain and fancy dress silks,
French and English merinos,
Paramattas, alpacas,
Saxony wool plaids,
Shawls, De Laines, and Prints,
Cloaks, Blankets, Quilts,
Linen goods, Lace curtains,
Table cloths, Napkins, Draperies,
Toweling, Hosiery, Gloves,
Sheetings, &c., &c., and embroideries.
This sale offers unequaled advantages for economy, and purchasers furnishing themselves with dry goods should be prompt in calling.
CHAS. C. HOOK, one of the assignees,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS AT A REDUCTION
OF FIFTY PER CENT.
The large and handsome stock of
Dress Silks now so rapidly selling off
by the assignees at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., will be all cleared out by the 1st of January next.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS and FINE FURS.
The entire of our magnificent stock of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
And GENUINE FURS
Will be offered during the remainder of the season at prices
STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
This announcement includes all the
CHOICE NOVELTIES
In Cloaks,
Received by us per late steamer.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen.
300 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 25 cents each.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 3s. to $2 50 each.
Also, a large assortment of Lace Sets, from $6 to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS
AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning,
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $22, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $30. By BEEKMAN & COMPANRY,
473 Broadway. 473

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great reductions in prices.
Chenile Shawls, $5; Chenile Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver.
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors.
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA HOODS, WINTER HOSIERY.
Under-Garments. Wool, Union and Kid Gloves, &c.
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS.
RETAILED AT 2s. 9d.
10 cases just received from Auction,
FULL YARD WIDE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DE LAINES, PLAIDS, POPLINS
And every other variety of fashionable and
DESIRABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS,
At much-reduced Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Robes, Bands, Hdkfs, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In every variety. Also,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES.
Tassels, Bands, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ENGLISH BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
Just received, a full assortment of Superior
ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS.
Also, every size and quality Colored and
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EVENING CLOAKS.
GREAT NOVELTIES.
All colors,
NOW SELLING
much less than the cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS.—LADIES' Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Linens, Table Cloths, Black Silk, Black Silk Velvet, &c., for sale at lowest cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,
No. 361 Broadway.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
Still further reduction in prices, in view of the approaching
HOLIDAYS.

Beautiful Black Beaver Circulars	$10
Superfine Heavy Beaver Circulars	$12
Superfine Heavy Sleeves	$14
Esquimaux Beaver Circulars, very fine	$16
Esquimaux Beaver Sleeves	$17
Extra Superfine Esquimaux Beaver Sleeves	$20

Will be exhibited on and after Monday, Dec. 7.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great inducement to purchasers.

Broché Stella Bordered Shawls	$3 50
Plush Stella Bordered Shawls	$4 00
Rich Chenille Bordered Shawls	$5 50
Extra Bordered Shawls	$6, $7, $8

AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

THIS WEEK,
AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE;
A large lot of beautiful
WATER-PROOF DOUBLE TWEED CIRCULARS,
Large size, and richly trimmed, at $7.
A novelty, not to be seen elsewhere.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
$2 50, $4, $5 and $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray and brown Beaver Circulars,
$7, $8, $9, full size.
AT BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
We are now offering our entire stock of Cloaks, Circulars, Raglans, &c., at retail, at very low prices. Fine heavy French Beaver Cloths at $2 50. Cloaks of every description made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

VELVET CLOAKS.
CHEAP!
Our stock of Lyons Velvets being large, we have determined to manufacture it into Cloaks, which we offer greatly under cost.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMES & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of [illegible]

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH [illegible]
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 30 and 32 Murray-st.,
are constantly making additions of new [illegible] fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, [illegible] making their magnificent warerooms [illegible] the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their other houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are waiting for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
[illegible]INGS, [illegible]
[illegible]GS, FLANN[illegible]
[illegible] LAINES, PRINT[illegible]
[illegible] AND FANCY SILKS, BLANK[illegible]
[illegible]OS, ALPACAS,
[illegible]ATTAS, GLOV[illegible]
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELLERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES,
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

TREMENDUOUS EXCITEMENT!
CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL OF
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices,
At the auction salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of

Cloaks,	Made from
Capes,	Russian sable,
Tippets,	Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines,	Mink, stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs,	Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves,	Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c.,	Rock marten, &c.

Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Double Cambric Collars, at 2s. each.
2,000 French Tambour Collars, at 50c., worth $1.
1,500 Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, at 3s. and 6s. each.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25, worth $3.
Also, a large assortment of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
The best selected stock in the City
of
IMPORTED CARPETS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.,
At
Prices adapted to
Popular trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS AT LESS THAN COST.
PATON & CO.
will offer the whole of their extensive stock of
LACE CURTAINS
AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
the largest in the City, at less than cost, for a few weeks only.
Curtain Materials at greatly reduced prices.

FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY.
$65,000 WORTH OF NEW SILKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
On Consignment.
JAMES GRAY & CO. respectfully announce that this entire lot of desirable goods must be sold before the 31st inst. They now offer the balance at a further reduction in prices.
280 pieces Rich Silks,
At 75 Cents a Yard.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received a large and handsome assortment of
New and desirable
EVENING ROBES,
Which will be sold at prices much
below the cost of importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEAVER CLOTHS
AND FRENCH CASSIMERES
AT RETAIL.
Newest Styles
First-Class Goods
At less than Imported Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE BALANCE OF OUR
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FURS! FURS!!
COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE OF OTHERS!
The attention of those about purchasing solicited. Just received, an invoice of fine furs, to be sold at greatly reduced prices, for account of the manufacturer, including suites of real extra dark Hudson Bay marten sables, fine sets of dark mink sables, fine sets of dark Grecian stone martens, fine of dark fitch and gray squirrels, &c., &c., &c. These goods will be found equal to any offered in the market, and will be disposed of for the next three weeks, commencing to-day, at such low prices as cannot fail to secure attention and satisfaction.
HENRY ROBINSON & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

Salesroom No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,

At 10½ o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

The balance of their elegant and well-assorted stock of superb mirrors, oil and pastile paintings, engravings, &c., consisting of pier, side-wall, mantel and oval mirrors, of all sizes, in gilt, rosewood, oak and black walnut; 800 choice engravings in every variety of frames; oil and pastile paintings in richly ornamented frames, all of which will be sold without reserve.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing, as it comprises every variety and style of goods in this line of business, and being manufactured by themselves, they have no hesitation in recommending them as being equal to anything of the kind ever offered to the public either at private or public sale.

Glasses will be put up in any part of the City, if desired, at a trifling charge.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,

And every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, silver and China ware, consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Russian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, papier maché desks, jewel cases, &c.; solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work boxes, fancy boxes, cigar holders and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, sleeve buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for holiday presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition of goods on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$10,000 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 8 per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$7,000 Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad special mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 Sacramento City 8 per cent. Bonds of 1863.
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds of 1883.
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
$1,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1883.
$5,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1890.

25 shares Erie Railroad	$100 each.
5 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each.
4 shares Park Bank	$100 each.
5 shares Atlantic Bank	$100 each.
80 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
30 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each.

Next regular sale TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand, at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five story sandstone-front residence No. 218 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, seven-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

B. A. Chilton, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—All made to order and of the best materials, rich chandeliers, real Brussels carpet, damask curtains, piano-forte &c. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 211 10th-st., near 2d-av., all the furniture contained in the above house which has been in use less than a year, and is now in perfect order, consisting of elegant carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête and chairs en suite, rich Brussels carpet, carved rosewood sideboards, rich chandeliers, rosewood book-cases, superior rosewood piano-forte, extra large pier mirrors, damask window curtains, dining tables, centre-tables, wardrobes, floor and hall oil cloth, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, rich toilet sets &c., and the usual variety of bedroom furniture. The house is completely furnished throughout, in a costly manner, and of the best materials. Catalogues can be had at the house on the morning of sale, or at the Auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st., on Monday.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—An entire stock of jewelry, comprising every article usually found in a first class retail store. The sale will be without reserve, by order of the Assignee, consisting of fine gold bracelets, buckles, seals, crosses, &c.; sleeve buttons, cameo and mosaic works, armlets, detached lever, jeweled, ladies' lepine, English silver detached levers, do. hunting cases, fob chains of every variety, gold pencils, lockets, watch hooks, seal-stone Mosaic ear-rings, cameos, &c.; pins rings, 18-carat solid chased do., eye glasses, plated ware cake baskets, casters, tea spoons, &c.; spectacles, table spoons, dessert and salt do., corals, combs, thimbles, gold and silver knives and forks, butter do., spoons of every description, with other valuable articles.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF superb Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, silver ware, &c. Also a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at the gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, and THURSDAY, Dec 10,

At 11 o'clock each day, in our gallery, No 23 Nassau-st.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Just received from Europe, comprising about 200 fine pictures of the French, Flemish and Italian schools. Among them will be found the best works of Everdinger, Hondekoeter, Ruysdale, Wouvermans, Van Erp, Williams, Polenburgh, Faber, Van Bomburgh, copies of Rubens and Rembrandt, Benstracter, Snyder, Fanton, Watlean, Decoet, Schoulter, Ostade, Verboeckhoven, Carnder Jardin, De Witt, Smelts Dillens, Carpenter, and many other celebrated artists. This beautiful collection will be on exhibition in the gallery three days previous to the sale, and is to be closed without reserve.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st. corner of William-st.—Regular Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. SALE THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND BRUSSELS CARPETS AT AUCTION.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture. Parlor suites, paintings, marble-top centre tables, card do., bookcases, bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, bedsteads, mattresses, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's machinery depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash in bankable money.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.; the largest and best assortment of the above goods in lots from the shelves, ever offered in this market. Sale positive to close consignments. Goods well packed for shipping.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a jobber's stock of boots, shoes and rubbers. The goods are in excellent order, and will be sold without reserve.

A. M. Cristaler, Auctioneer.

FIVE FINE BILLIARD TABLES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 894 Broadway. Also a large stock of brandies, gins, wines, rum, whisky, and a large lot of imported and domestic cigars. The whole of the above will be sold positively without reserve, and is a chance seldom to be met with by parties in want of billiard tables.

Gilbert S. Savage, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ASSORTED STOCK OF rich made up furs, also staple and fancy dry goods, watches and jewelry, &c., THIS DAY, by AARON & SAVAGE, at the salesroom No. 43 Cedar-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NATIONAL WORK!
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY
HISTORY
of the
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA,
As traced in the Writings of
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
and
OF HIS COTEMPORARIES.
By
JOHN C. HAMILTON.
Vol. I.
One vol., 8vo; cloth, $2 50.

PREFACE.

The archives of the Government of the United States having been recently opened to me by the authority of the Library Committee of Congress, I have found a mass of material of great value, much of it hitherto unused. These documents would, had their existence been known, have made a large addition to the Works of Alexander Hamilton, recently edited, the autograph letters written by him in behalf of Washington while a member of his Staff, and now in the Department of State, exceeding a thousand in number.

Others had been traced in private collections. They all relate to the period of the American Revolution, comprised in this and the succeeding volume. A wider field of view being obtained, I resolved to enlarge the plan of this work, and to embrace in it both a history and a biography. My object is to present a faithful, honest narrative—a series of authentic statements, which will bear the closest scrutiny, and thus be of service to my country.

D. APPLETON & CO.
Now offer
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK
of
FINE BOOKS
in
CALF BINDINGS
at
REDUCED PRICES
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1858.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & COMPANY'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MISS CUMMINS' NEW WORK.

MABEL VAUGHAN. By the author of "Lamplighter." Almost universally pronounced "one of the most successful works of fiction ever issued in this country." 12mo. Price $1.

HERE AND HEREAFTER; Or, THE TWO ALTARS. By Anna Athern, author of "Delia Arlington." 12mo. Price $1.

CHRISTIAN DAYS AND THOUGHTS. A beautiful volume prepared by the late Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody. Especially adapted to the season. 16mo. (To be ready in a few days.)

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YEAR 1858. 12mo. (To be ready in December.)

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION. For the use of Schools. By Edward J. Stearns. 12mo. Price 25 cents.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE; Or, THE YOUNG PAINTER: and FIDDLEHANNS. Tales translated from the German of Richard Baron and Dr. C. Duetsch. By Trauermantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

NANNIE'S JEWEL-CASE; Or, TRUE STORIES AND FALSE. Tales translated from the German of Julie Ruhkopf and Aug Moritz. By Trauermantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

MOTHER'S TRUE STORIES. With Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. Sq. 16mo. Price 50 cents.

BELLE AND LILLY; Or, THE GOLDEN RULE. A Story for Girls. By a New Pen. With Colored Engravings. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

SPLENDID PAPER DOLLS.

An elegant series of Paper Dolls of entirely new and beautiful designs, to be ready this week.

Orders solicited by CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE OF
NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

The undersigned will sell a choice collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, superbly bound by Hayday Riviere and others; elegantly illustrated and admirably adapted for public and private libraries, but especially suited to the approaching

HOLIDAY SEASON.

Just received from the London publishers, comprising
ALL THE NEW SEASON BOOKS.

Several shipped in advance of publication. They include choicely bound copies of the Illustrated edition of Tennyson, Keats, Campbell, the new selections from Moore, Loves of the Poets, Falconer's Shipwreck, Cowper, Rogers, Byron, Shakespeare, Scott's Novels and Tales in various styles, Owen Jones' Alhambra, Hogarth's Works, (folio,) Waverley Gallery, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,

Commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. Catalogues may be had at the salesroom.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

G. P. PUTNAM, NO. 321 BROADWAY,
PUBLISHES ON TUESDAY:
I.

STORIES FOR THE HOME CIRCLE. A Collection of pithy and entertaining Narratives for the Steamboat, the Cars, and Family Reading. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. (Dec. 5.)

II.

SEA STORIES. Remarkable Narratives of Nautical Adventure. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. (Dec. 5.)

III.

MADEIRA, BRAZIL, CHILI, PERU. By Captain Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. With numerous engravings on steel and on wood. Royal 8vo, cloth, $4.

NEARLY READY:
THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOKS.
IRVING VIGNETTES. Illustrated.
IRVING'S BRACEBRIDGE HALL. Illustrated.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW WORK.
THE BOOK OF ART MANUFACTURES. Illustrated.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
In press and will be published this week
By D. APPLETON & CO., New-York,
And will be for sale by all the principal Booksellers, everywhere,
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS,
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM,
BY
UNCLE BEN.

A work pronounced by those who had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript, one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character ever published in the language—graceful and fascinating in style, full of interest and incident, often of the most striking dramatic character—and exercising throughout, a refined and elevating moral influence of the highest order. The book will be brought out in the best style, with illustrations from designs by celebrated artists. As a Christmas or Holiday Gift-book it will not be excelled.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.

The most perfect time-keepers in the world. Also,
M. I. TOBIAS,
R. & G. BEESELEY,
T. F. COOPER, London,
E. D. JOHNSON, London,

and all other celebrated makers in London, Copenhagen, Switzerland and Paris for sale, wholesale and retail, at thirty per cent below usual prices.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of
WATCHES
and
JEWELRY,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

DIAMOND RINGS,

For ladies and gentlemen, for sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS.

New and beautiful styles, for sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,

For sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

LADIES' GOLD LOCKETS,

For daguerreotypes or hair, one, two, three, four and six glasses for sale, wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS! PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial academy in New-York, and qualifies students practically for business. Gentlemen who commence by the 10th inst., will be prepared to keep books by double entry Jan. 1. Boys may commute by the quarter and learn more than in two years at ordinary schools.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 722 Nassau st., up stairs.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. This extensive establishment is open to families, free. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE Protestant and Catholic girls, such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and general housework-ers; nothing but respectable girls are admitted to the office. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—A lady in attendance. On hand a quantity of first-rate male help.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, PLEASANT and agreeable young woman, of respectable parentage, a situation as ladies' maid; no objections to travel to any part of the States, with a French or American lady; is truly a very desirable servant, and one that is calculated to please. Ladies in want of a servant of high respectability, competent and trusty, call or address J. S. M., No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. If this should meet the notice of a French gentleman that applied, he will call as above.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman; also by 6 smart English and Scotch Protestants and 3 American girls, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and by a number of respectable Protestant girls and others to do general housework, at the Select Female Institute, No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No charge to employers. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork waitresses, or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing, and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework, is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat, strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $5 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, or would be willing to take charge of a laundry. A middle aged woman, of good character, who is competent to fill either of the above situations, can be seen for two days at No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family, where a comfortable, quiet home may be found. The applicant is capable to take the entire charge, or to assist; is very fond of children; will be found kind and attentive in sickness. All necessary information will be given on inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat, tidy, smart, active, and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or seamstress. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MUIGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastries and jellies, and baking of bread if required; boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dress-making. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, SITUATIONS in this City or Brooklyn; one does the work of a plain family; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing or as nurse and does plain sewing; is quick at the needle. Wages $6 each. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would wait on an invalid lady and son; will be highly recommended by the first families in New-York with whom she has lived several years. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country; Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and wages moderate, at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, to attend to growing-up children, or to do chamberwork; would wait on table; is a good seamstress; would make herself generally useful, undoubted reference will be given. Apply at No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of housekeeping if required; call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av.; the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children; can sew, is a good embroiderer; the compensation not considered as much as a pleasant home. Address, M. F., Chatham Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist or to do washing and ironing. Is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 170 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, IN A respectable family, by a respectable young married woman, who has lost her own baby. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Seventh avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch, Irish and colored female servants as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses and to do general housework. Apply at No 7 [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family, or as nursery maid; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 237 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., 2d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED AND WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; is perfectly honest and sober, and understands his business thoroughly; has got the best of City reference. Address H. B., for two days, No. 771 Broadway, cor. of 9th-st.

WANTED.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; can speak English; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery; would have no objection to the country.

WANTED—FOR A LITTLE DAUGHTER, FIVE years of age, board in a school or family, where she would be kindly treated. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be moderate, Mrs. ANNA C. G., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands making bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 Madison-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork, or take care of children. Has excellent testimonials from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITuation as waiter or valet in a private family; speaks English well and understands his business thoroughly. Can show best City references. Call, for two days, or address S. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English young woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 2d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST ESTImable young women, separately or together; one to cook, wash and iron, is a thorough cook and baker, splendid seamstress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine laundress, or would take a cook's place; has lived seven years in her last situation. Both are highly recommended for integrity and good moral character; will take wages to suit the times; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 308 7th-av., near 30th-st., top floor.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to a widower's family, and the care of young children; understands family sewing. The comforts of a home more sought than extravagant wages. References given and required. No objections to the country. Can be seen from 10 to 2 at No. 130 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO WOMEN, one as an excellent cook, washer and ironer; the other as first-rate laundress; both understand the finest of fluting; have no objection to go a short distance in the country; have the best of City reference from their last places; wages not so great an object as a good home. Will be seen, for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter by a girl of genteel and prepossessing appearance and pleasing address, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the duties requisite for a first-class servant and will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family, where experienced neatness and obliging manners are essential; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. References unexceptionable.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED SERvant, with references of the highest respectability, a situation as children's nurse; has served in this capacity in families of the highest distinction, and is in every respect a most trustworthy, efficient and responsible person, of kind disposition, respectful manners, and naturally fond and attentive with children. Apply No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and a first-rate ironer; would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is an excellent baker. Can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITUAtions in one family or separate. One does the housework of a plain family, washes and irons well, does up shirts neatly; the other as nurse and chambermaid, or as general servant. They will go to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Wages six dollars to one and four to the other. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, PROTESTant German girl desires a place in City or country for housework, chamberwork, or nurse and seamstress; can wash and iron well, and is a good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has a pleasing disposition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 to $5 per month.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable experienced German seamstress; can do all kinds of needlework and millinery; would take a situation as lady's maid or assist in light chamber work, or take care of half grown children; is of an easy, kind disposition; can give good City reference. Call at No. 213 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (Protestants,) the man is a first-class in-door servant, knows his duties as coachman, valet or waiter, the latter he is very proficient in; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; will go in the country; wages moderate; best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands his business; has long and most satisfactory recommendations from his last place, and four years from his previous one. Any family requiring a trustworthy man will hear of one by applying to T. D., No. 758 Broadway, in the saddlery store, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE AND economical middle-aged woman, with the best of references, a situation; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, excellent washer and ironer; is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Will accept of moderate wages. Would go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION.—A lady, who for many years has been engaged as housekeeper, is now out of employment, and is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Unexceptionable City references can be given. A very moderate compensation will be expected. For further particulars inquire at the office of the *Evening Post*, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTESTANT seamstress, with light chamberwork, &c., who understands hair-dressing and embroidery. Can produce the best of references, and be well recommended by her present employer. Apply between 9 and 3 o'clock, front basement of No. 11 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls, to do general housework; are good plain cooks and bakers and excellent ironers; are able and willing to work for moderate wages; would go to the country; have good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a professed cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 84 King st., between Hudson and Varick sts. The best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's No 323 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress, or chambermaid, and would do fine washing and ironing. The best of references can be given. Call at the store No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter. Best City references given by the families with whom he has lived. Call or address H. B., corner 13th st. and Broadway, at the harness store; will attend for two days if not engaged; otherwise call at No. 116 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; the other as nurse and do sewing; can do embroidery; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at her present place, No. 147 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, hard-working young man, in City or country; is a steady driver and can care horses well; understands farming work; will be found industrious and careful; has good reference; will take moderate wages, and do his best to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, or can take the care of a baby from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Apply to No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, understands pastries and jellies; has no objection to cook in a private boarding house; was 6 years in her last place. Apply at No. 537 6th-av., between 33d and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do housework in the City or a few miles in the country; makes bread, washes and irons well, is fond of children; will go in a boarding house; wages $5 to $6. Call at No 216 East 23d st., for 2 days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and seamstress or child's nurse. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 533 10th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and chambermaid, and good plain sewer or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City references. Can be seen at No. 31 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Call at No. 372 2d-av., room No. 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY, HAVING BECOME EMbarrassed, will accept a situation as housekeeper to a respectable party who will advance a small amount; a married gentleman preferred. Address MINNIE, Metropolitan Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter girl. Call at No. 112 Union-st., corner of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook—understands her business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do plain cooking, or general housework; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 2?? 25th-st., back basement, 1st floor. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, who understands his business; lived four years and nine months in his previous place; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, Mr. WALKER'S, Saddler, No 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a man who understands his business; was five years in his former place; good references. Call at No. 758 Broadway, at Mr. WALKER'S saddlery.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good, faithful girls, of various denominations, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av. Founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics at moderate wages. The proprietor E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M., for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¼ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at ¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 6¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 43 44—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st. No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377 City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five dve story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 57, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 345, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 35, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 62, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 74, 240—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 182—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received, and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.

B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD,

New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 39° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—MR. BENJ. MARSH having made an assignment to me on the 3d of September last, of all his goods, debts and effects for the benefit of all his creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against him at that date to present the same to me for settlement and all persons indebted to him are requested to pay the amounts due him to me at my office No. 26 Spruce-st.

AUSTIN MELVIN, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON WORTH MONUMENT will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., to examine the bills rendered for articles furnished the City on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Monument. All persons having claims against the Committee are requested to present their bills on or before TUESDAY the 8th inst., to the Secretary of the Committee, in room No. 8 City Hall.

PETER CRAWFORD, Ch'n. Com. of Arrangements.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) }
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating twenty Bonds of the State of Michigan for the sum of one thousand dollars each, bearing 6 per cent per annum, and numbered respectively: 103, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 184, 185, 186, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858. NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE HAVRE:		
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June 1.
			Fulton,	Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin [illegible]
From New York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin [illegible]
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin [illegible]
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin [illegible]

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service; every care has been taken in their construction as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The EUROPA will sail on the 23d Dec.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin $80 | Second Cabin $60

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star Dec 26	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wedn'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat., Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wedn'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander, NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander, GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin $130; Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 39 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 19th December.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK CORNER-store and dwelling, suitable for a grocery or liquor store, the most handsomely fitted up in the City; offered at a bargain; going to California; very little money required, or none if secured. Apply at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.

BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM TO EXCHANGE—TWENTY MILES from New York, situated near a dépôt, and beautifully located in Westchester County, valued at $12,500, subject to $8,000 mortgage; well subdivided for agricultural purposes combining orchard hay, pasturage and tillage lands, and is worthy the attention of any party wishing to purchase as a speculation or otherwise. The difference will be taken in either merchandise or Western lands. For further particulars call or address
EDWARD THORNE RUGGLES, No. 190 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 25 miles from New-York, from 12 to 50 acres of land, new buildings, great variety of grapes and other fruits; house large and well built, beautifully situated, and near the railroad station. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—131 ACRES highly cultivated land, comfortable house, good fence, fine orchard, healthy, pleasant, and very desirably situated on the Alexandria Railroad, near Washington, D. C. $1,000 down. Balance [illegible]
BALDWIN, No. 138 Fulton-st.

LAND FOR SALE—WITHIN 35 MINUTES OF 27th-st., in quantities from 5 to 50 acres—beautiful locations—where men can live as independently on $11,000 as on $50,000 in New-York. Call on J. STEVENS, at Meyer's office, No. 105 Nassau-st., on the 9th and 10th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates: cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,439,765 70
Average amount of Specie	2,161,858 51
Average amount of Circulation	66,333 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,744,613 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$612,517 00
Average amount of Specie	91,355 00
Average amount of Circulation	63,243 00
Average amount of Deposits	230,207 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$489,141 00
Average amount of Specie	38,337 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,856 00
Average amount of Deposits	241,813 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$4,699,928 39
Average amount of Specie		2,272,944 43
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,687	53,332 00
Average amount of Circulation	$29,645	
Average amount of Deposits		5,376,376 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS. Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,192,323 08
Average amount of Specie	3,244,716 62
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,110,940 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$810,786 56
Average amount of Specie	212,770 07
Average amount of Circulation	44,517 83
Average amount of Deposits	772,212 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,260,246 31
Average amount of Specie	1,119,983 52
Average amount of Circulation	329,595 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,672,254 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,639,756 91
Average amount of Specie	328,979 98
Average amount of Circulation	84,671 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,517,608 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,342,100 08
Average amount of Specie	783,014 42
Average amount of Circulation	118,632 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,795,776 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,351,218 74
Average amount of Specie	944,304 76
Average amount of Circulation	441,898 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,975,461 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,786,630 12
Average amount of Specie	330,516 95
Average amount of Circulation	234,922 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,262,177 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$189,062 80
Average amount of Specie	25,802 54
Average amount of Circulation	88,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	137,480 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,250,104 46
Average amount of Specie	138,977 22
Average amount of Circulation	183,575 00
Average amount of Deposits	722,696 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$392,202 33
Average amount of Specie	85,842 86
Average amount of Circulation	88,218 00
Average amount of Deposits	190,004 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,460,483 00
Average amount of Specie	666,277 00
Average amount of Circulation	228,846 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,619,811 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$498,098 13
Average amount of Specie	90,214 90
Average amount of Circulation	147,908 00
Average amount of Deposits	330,460 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,901,419 86
Average amount of Specie	669,084 28
Average amount of Circulation	16,996 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,904,213 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,516,283 66
Average amount of Specie	723,246 95
Average amount of Circulation	97,948 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,881,125 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,598,669 97
Average amount of Specie	168,199 33
Average amount of Circulation	103,135 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,214,516 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 7th day of December, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,350,437 43
Average amount of Specie	258,159 98
Average amount of Circulation	83,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,158,795 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$489,995 17
Average amount of Specie	181,338 96
Average amount of Circulation	108,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	455,514 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,118,044 29
Average amount of Specie	144,045 72
Average amount of Circulation	33,522 00
Average amount of Deposits	594,655 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,961,084 43
Average amount of Specie	286,531 29
Average amount of Circulation	149,939 00
Average amount of Deposits	989,185 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$633,021 83
Average amount of Specie	128,286 46
Average amount of Circulation	94,791 00
Average amount of Deposits	490,043 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,734,345 44
Average amount of Specie	423,074 01
Average amount of Circulation	250,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,389,489 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,200,984 85
Average amount of Specie	1,090,787 31
Average amount of Circulation	179,380 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,590,920 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$720,032 76
Average amount of Specie	133,902 97
Average amount of Circulation	93,589 00
Average amount of Deposits	412,068 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,373,123 61
Average amount of Specie	208,510 49
Average amount of Circulation	171,621 00
Average amount of Deposits	885,634 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier,

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,603,044 47
Average amount of Specie	689,766 72
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	335,746 44
Average amount of Deposits	2,759,367 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$649,584 40
Average amount of Specie	90,485 64
Average amount of Circulation	112,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	330,268 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,651,630 60
Average amount of Specie	485,596 74
Average amount of Circulation	25,601 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,589,599 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,032,606 51
Average amount of Specie	1,384,363 66
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	369,205 66
Average amount of Deposits*	3,992,600 66

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,461,631 08
Average amount of Specie	453,475 38
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	126,643 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,063,278 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,479,701 79
Average amount of Specie	1,518,121 19
Average amount of Circulation	230,626 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,766,861 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,073,313 42
Average amount of Specie	200,410 35
Average amount of Circulation	89,452 00
Average amount of Deposits	738,643 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,558,293 62
Average amount of Specie	637,886 01
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	60,074 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,195,169 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$246,919 01
Average amount of Specie	56,115 87
Average amount of Circulation	94,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	142,966 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$351,909 89
Average amount of Specie	62,060 04
Average amount of Circulation	44,675 00
Average amount of Deposits	115,095 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$218,586 07
Average amount of Specie	43,540 76
Average amount of Circulation	108,004 00
Average amount of Deposits	214,007 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,181,690 10
Average amount of Specie	232,391 04
Average amount of Circulation	91,843 00
Average amount of Deposits	772,087 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$410,688 60
Average amount of Specie	77,829 56
Average amount of Circulation	93,245 83
Average amount of Deposits	226,253 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$762,667 19
Average amount of Specie	174,765 12
Average amount of Circulation	122,835 00
Average amount of Deposits	582,145 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,688,371 45
Average amount of Specie	515,623 62
Average amount of Circulation	182,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,571,749 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$483,526 14
Average amount of Specie	92,437 69
Average amount of Circulation	110,253 00
Average amount of Deposits	255,822 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,733,476 15
Average amount of Specie	782,078 38
Average amount of Circulation	92,287 33
Average amount of Deposits	2,228,452 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$786,241 94
Average amount of Specie	98,721 62
Average amount of Circulation	97,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	383,945 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

THOS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$809,926 36
Average amount of Specie	356,581 22
Average amount of Circulation	105,619 00
Average amount of Deposits	640,277 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,726,521 00
Average amount of Specie	537,367 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,535 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,704,254 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,107,110 87
Average amount of Specie	182,068 64
Average amount of Circulation	288,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	607,029 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,482,392 04
Average amount of Specie	563,580 42
Average amount of Circulation	164,931 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,970,971 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,

AT

EVANS & CO.'S

GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,

No. 677 Broadway.

SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,

Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway, La Farge Buildings.

D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,

BANKERS,

No 1 Wall-street,

Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, dépôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Rail road Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, No. 45 WILLIAM-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1857.—The transfer books of the State of Illinois will close on the 11th inst., and will remain closed until Jan. 1, 1858, preparatory to the payment of interest due at that date. It is desirable that all stock should be transferred on the books of the State to parties entitled to the interest, as it is only to persons appearing as stockholders upon the books that interest can be paid.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT UNCURRENT MONEY.—GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are buying Connecticut uncurrent money at the lowest rates. Bills of Bank of Hartford County purchased at 9 per cent. discount; Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile Banks, Hartford, at 4 per cent. discount. Payment made by check on New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE OUTSTANDING $929,500, of the 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which were due 1st Nov., ult., will be paid at the Broadway Bank in this City, on and after the 10th inst.

ELI PERRY.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

$50 PREMIUM—$50 PREMIUM—$50 PREMIUM—For a loan of $500. Ample security on real estate in this City. Address PREMIUM, *Times* Office, three days.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.

A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood. This is a purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1, Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

N. B.—PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH SEMINAL weakness, induced by early indiscretion or other causes, and ladies suffering from secret debility, address in perfect confidence, your friend, and former fellow-sufferer, C. K. LANGDON, Albany, N. Y.

CORNS! BUNIONS!!—PROF. ALEXANDRE'S Discutient Plaster—a safe, certain and sure cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st, Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Sec'y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood, grand diagonal piano, cost $500, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.

WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st. The Essay will be read by Mr. CHARLES H. SMITH. Subject—*Aaron Burr.*

E. H. LLOYD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DELIVER the second lecture of the independent course, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Success and Failure in Life.* Tickets 25 cents.

J. HOWARD, JR., Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY OF the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be held in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Central Church, 7th-av.; Rev. J. B. WAKELY, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS BURROUGHS, Plaintiff, against WHITSON COLYER and ABIGAIL his wife, and Timothy C Youngs and Nancy his wife, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of December, 1857. STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d8-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE—WILLIAM H. HARISON against FRANCES D HARISON, RICHARD F. HARISON, Roswell Green and Jane his wife, William B. Harison, Nancy A. Harison, George L. Harison, Maria W. Harison, William H. Green, John Champlin Harison, Frances L. Harison, Richard Harison, Penelope M. Sherwood, William H. Harison, Jr., Minturn Harison, and Anna M. Harison, and John Champlin Harison, William B. Harison and Thomas L. Harison, Administrators, &c., of Catharine J. Harison, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To WILLIAM H. GREEN, one of the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence in town of Canton in the said County, on the 19th day of August, in the year 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 2, 1857.

GOUV. M. OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d8-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—GAVIN HOGG AGAINST GEORGE W. THATCHER.—Summons for demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine 79-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec 3, 1857.

J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1857. d8-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new Reservoir in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues in the said City, the subscriber hereby gives notice of her intention to apply to the Supreme Court, on the 2d day of January next, for nine hundred and thirty dollars, the amount of moneys awarded to unknown owners for the two lots known, on the "Maps and Profiles of Ground for New Reservoir, situated between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and between Fifth and Seventh avenues," as lots Nos. (56) fifty-six and (57) fifty-seven, in block No. 580, as is due to the undersigned as owner of said lots Nos. 56 and 57 in said block, and lying on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues. New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.

LOUISA G. ALLAN,

ANDERSON & WYATT, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-st.

del-law4wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—B. NOBLE LEONARD, AUGUSTUS CANDER and JOHN A. RUSS, Jr., against EDWARD HILL and WILLIAM A. BENEDICT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, on the 4th day of November, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-eight dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1857.

H. R. LOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Monticello, N. Y.

n10-law6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. DODGE against SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, (and which was filed in said Clerk's office, Aug. 18, 1857,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, (Moffat Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest from July 13, 1850, and for the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o6-law12wTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and R. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place.

D. E. HINDS,

o27-law6mTu* R. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES N. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 143 Remsen-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 11, 1857.

jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.

n24-law6mTu* CATHARINE M. NOE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 87 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.

JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.

o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1857.

JAMES M. COCKCROFT, } Executors.
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, }
CORNELIA H. V. COCKROFT, Executrix.

je2-law6mTu*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,

Wholesale and Retail.

At prices from $25 and upward.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)

Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES H. McINTOSH,
HEZEKIAH GLASSEY.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand No. 96 Forsyth-st., having assumed the liabilities, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. JAMES H. McINTOSH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between SINEY & RICHARDS for the purpose of carrying on the flour and feed business at No. 248 Houston-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. SINEY & RICHARDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1857.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

California and Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroners' Inquests.

AN OLD WHISKY SUCKER GONE.—Patrick Riley, well known to the Police of the First Ward, where he has made it his head-quarters for several years, died yesterday. At an early hour in the morning Officer Haskell, of the First Ward, found him in Pearl-street dead drunk, alongside a whisky barrel. He had a straw in his hands, and everything indicated that he had helped himself freely from the whisky barrel. He was taken to the Station-house, but the result proved that he had drank "too deep and long," as he died shortly after. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered of "Death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance." "Pat" was about 45 years of age, is not known to have had any family, but only as a vagrant who was inveterately fond of whisky.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of an unknown man, who was brought into the Hospital about a month ago, suffering from a fracture of the skull, and died on Sunday night. No clue to his name or relations could be obtained. His injury presented the appearance of having been caused by a fall to the sidewalk, but whether the fall was accidental, or whether he was the victim of violence, was not learned. The deceased was about 55 years of age, and was a native of Ireland. He was dressed like a laborer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi." It is astonishing what crowds this thrilling drama continues to attract at PURDY'S National Theatre." It is now in its second week, and the desire to see it is on the increase. We are also to have in connection with it for this evening, the beautiful drama by JAMES PILGRIM, entitled "Mable, the Child of the Battlefield," and the farce of "The Captain's not a Miss."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS cured by inhaling and applying J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar. The great Magnetic Power of Olive Tar renders it also the most speedy and effectual remedy ever used for any Rheumatic, Neuralgic or other muscular or nervous pain.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle at No. 16 State-street, and all druggists.

Testimonials from GEORGE LAW, Esq.; SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBT. B. COLEMAN, Esq., ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New-York; THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany; JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston; Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington; Gen. CAZENAU, Texas, and from many others, can be had at 16 State-street.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILIS, Ulcers, Sores, and all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders, and applying an Ointment made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar and mutton tallow. Sold at No. 16 State-street, and all druggists. 12 Powders for $1; Olive Tar, 50 cents; Ointment, 25 cents.

LONG ISLAND.

THE POOR IN BROOKLYN.—The agent of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is calling loudly for contributions. He says the demand for assistance the present season is much greater than usual, as every one will understand. He says:

"The demands for aid were never so imperative and numerous in early December, as this season. Take for instance the operations of last week—the Association assisted, during the week, 130 families, of these, 62 were American, 38 Irish, (21 Protestant, 17 Catholic,) 19 English, 6 German, 3 Scotch, and 2 French. Fifty-eight of these families were widows, with dependent children, and 15 were mechanics, clerks and teachers out of employment. The expenditures for the week were $199 56.

The government of the Association invite the scrutiny of the friends of the poor throughout the city, to the *mode* of distribution, and the kind of relief furnished, and if improvements can be suggested in either, the Board will be most happy to adopt them. Especial attention is requested to their mode of distribution compared with that of out-door relief furnished by municipal authority. In one case contracts are made with responsible grocers in each ward, at the lowest paying figure, for such articles as are most nutricious, most wholesome and least expensive—the order then given naming the articles and the amount of each to be furnished. In the other case an order is simply given for "one dollar in groceries," which, in the hands of an improvident family, (and many are poor because they are improvident,) usually purchases, at high rates, a little coffee, tea, sugar, butter, and perhaps a little flour, most of it being used for that which does not sustain life. In one instance, recently, a laboring man, with a wife and six children, was furnished with the order for "one dollar in groceries;" he bought with it seven cents in sugar, three cents in coffee, and one-half pound tobacco—not one single item of food. We fully believe that our organization will do more good, will relieve more suffering, will make families more comfortable with ten dollars than in ordinary charity is done with twenty. Donations in clothing, new or second-hand, boots and shoes, provisions and groceries, are solicited. Contributions may be made to any of the officers or visitors of the Association. This opportunity is taken to acknowledge the receipt of $47 42 from Rev. Mr. WEST—amount of collection taken up in his church (Bedford-avenue Dutch Reformed) for the poor on Thanksgiving Day.

OPERATIONS OF THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—The Brooklyn Police, during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, arrested 50 persons, mostly for minor offences, and during the same period of time 64 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses. Of the lodgers, 54 were foreigners and 12 natives of the United States; 9 have trades; 2 are teachers, and the remainder were laborers and servant-girls. Of the whole number, *only fifteen could read and write.*

Of the 50 persons arrested 13 only have trades, and the balance are laborers; 17 of the whole can read, and 25 are married.

The arrests were in the different Precincts as follows:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.	Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.
1	10	12	6	2	1
2	3	16	7	2	1
3	13	9	8	—	—
4	10	10	9	1	2
5	9	4		—	—
Total				50	64

BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES IN BROOKLYN.—Saturday night house No. 37 Myrtle-avenue was entered by thieves, who carried away an overcoat valued at $10.

Same night the house of the Misses ELCOTT, in Carsville, was robbed of property valued at $50.

The house of D. S. FRANCIS, in Cumberland-street, near Lafayette-avenue, was robbed of property valued at $45.

Sunday night two burglars gained admission to the house of Mr. TOPPING, No. 35 Adelphi-street, by means of nippers. Their entrance was known to the occupants, and the thieves generously departed without taking anything.

A carpenter shop on Quincy-street, owned by ALBERT WHITE, was broken into Sunday night, and robbed of a variety of carpenters' tools.

The residence of Mrs. H. COMSTOCK, on Division-street, was robbed of a variety of wearing apparel.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Office STOOLHOFF, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on Sunday night arrested three boys, the youngest 10 years, and the eldest 14 years of age, for breaking into store No. 164 Atlantic-street. They broke into the place for the purpose of stealing fruit. Committed to answer.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire Sunday night proceeded from Gowanus, where a carpenter shop on Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street was set on fire. The fire was extinguished by Officer VAN NOSTRAND, of the Eighth Precinct Police, with a few buckets of water.

POLITICAL.—The primary meetings of the American Party in Kings County, to elect members of the General Committee, will be held in the different Wards and towns this evening.

☞ JOHN MOORE, keeper of a sailor's boarding-house in Liberty-street, New-York, was brought to Brooklyn yesterday to answer a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. Considerable stolen property was found on his premises.

MUSICAL HALL.—This new hall, recently enlarged by Mr. JOHN E. CAMMEYER, at the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, will be thrown open to the public this evening. The hall is 50 by 100 feet.

☞ Six thousand five hundred dollars have already been subscribed towards establishing the Mercantile Library Association in Brooklyn.

☞ The election for seven Assistant Engineers to the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., takes place this evening.

TERMS OF COURT IN SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR 1858.—The undersigned Justices of the Supreme Court hereby appoint General and Special Terms of the said Court, and Circuit Courts, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer to be held in the Second Judicial Districts for the years 1858 and 1859, and assign Judges to hold said Courts as follows:

GENERAL TERMS IN 1858.

Second Tuesday of February at the City Hall in Brooklyn—Justices Strong, Lott and Emott.

Second Tuesday of May at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie—Justices Strong, Emott and Brown.

Second Tuesday of September at the Court-house in Newburgh—Justices Strong, Lott and Brown.

Second Tuesday of December at the City Hall in Brooklyn—Justices Strong, Lott, Emott and Brown.

1859.

Second Monday of February at the City Hall in Brooklyn.

Second Monday in May at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie.

Second Monday of May at the Court-house in Newburg.

Second Monday of December at the City Hall in Brooklyn—Justices Lott, Emott and Brown.

CIRCUIT COURTS AND COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

First Tuesday of June, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

First Monday of October, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Third Monday of April, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

Third Monday of October, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

Second Monday of January, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Emott.

Second Monday of March, 1858 and 1859—Justice Lott.

Second Monday of April, 1858 and 1859—Justice Lott.

First Tuesday of June, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Lott.

First Monday of October, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

Second Monday of November, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Second Tuesday of April, 1858—Justice Emott.

Second Tuesday of April, 1859—Justice Brown.

Third Tuesday of November, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

Third Monday of June, 1858—Justice Lott; 1859—Justice Brown.

First Monday of September, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

Fourth Monday of November, 1858—Justice Emott; 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

Third Tuesday of April, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Emott.

Fourth Monday of October, 1858—Justice Emott; 1859—Justice Brown.

COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

First Monday of June, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

First Monday of October, 1858 and 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

Third Monday of January, 1858, at the Court-house in Newburg; 1859, at the Court-house in Goshen—Justice Brown.

Second Monday of June, 1858, at the Court-house in Goshen; 1859, at the Court-house in Newburg—Justice Emott.

Second Monday of October, 1858, at the Court-House in Newburg; 1859, at the Court-House in Goshen—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Second Monday of March, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

Second Monday of June, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

First Monday of October, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

First Monday of December, 1858—Justice Lott, and 1859, Justice Emott.

Special Terms for the trials of issues and the hearing of enumerated motions.

In the County of Westchester, first Tuesday of April, 1858—Justice Strong; first Monday of April, 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

First Monday of January, 1858 and 1859—Justice Lott.

First Monday of February, 1858—Justice Brown; and in 1859—Justice Emott.

Third Tuesday in March, 1858—Justice Strong; and in 1859—Justice Brown.

First Monday of December, 1859—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Lott.

Special Terms for the hearing of non-enumerated motions will be held at the times and places assigned for holding Circuit Courts, excepting in the County of Kings, when the Judges shall be engaged in holding the Courts as follows:

At the City Hall in Brooklyn on the first Monday of each month—by Justice Lott.

At the Court House in Poughkeepsie on the first Monday of each month—by Justice Emott.

At the Court House in Newburg on the first Monday of each month—by Justice Brown.

At the City Hall in Brooklyn on the first Monday of July, 1858 and 1859—by Justice Emott.

At the City Hall in Brooklyn on the second Tuesday of November, 1858—by Justice Strong.

Signed,
S. B. STRONG,
JAMES EMOTT,
JOHN W. BROWN.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONFESSION OF THE CINCINNATI BURGLAR.—One of the firm of S. K. STREVE & Co., of Cincinnati, whose jewelry store was robbed about a week ago, arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and upon seeing the young man who was arrested upon suspicion of having committed the robbery, (who gave his name as CHARLES E. WARREN,) at once recognized him as a resident of Cincinnati, where he had always been known by the name of SMITH instead of WARREN. He also fully identified the property as a portion of that stolen from their store. SMITH, yesterday afternoon, after finding that he was fairly caught, confessed all the particulars of the robbery—said that the balance of the property was concealed in Cincinnati, and expressed an entire willingness to return to that city, without waiting for a requisition. It is understood that he will, in company with Mr. STREVE and Chief of Police HAINES, start for there to-day.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.—The Supreme Court of New-Jersey, upon application of the counsel for the three dismissed Hoboken Water Commissioners, granted an injunction on Saturday, restraining the new Board from taking any action in the matter of introducing water, until the further order of the Court. It was served on the new Commissioners on Saturday night, and makes the third process now pending in the case.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s	78¼	450 Cum. Coal Co.	9¼
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '60.	99	100 Erie R.R.	17¼
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	99	200 do	17⅜
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83	580 do	17½
4,000 Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	31	50 Hud. Riv. R.R.	20
3,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	69	200 Reading R.R.	51¾
2,000 Gal.&Chi.2d m.b.	80¼	200 do.....s10	51
2,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bs.	83	192 Ill. Cen. R.R.	90
1,000 do	82½	110 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
36,000 do	82¾	76 Mi.S.&N.Ia.pref. st.	31½
3,000 do	82	85 Panama Railroad	92½
2,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. c.		22 do	92
1st m. S. F. c't Bs.	82¼	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	87½
6 N. Y. C. R. R.....opg	73¾	23 Galena & Chic. R.	72¼
200 do.....opg	74	53 do	72
100 do.....opg	74¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42¼
150 do.....s30	73¼	50 do	42½
20 Bk. of New-York.	94¼	100 do	42¾
10 Union Bank	100½	100 do	43
1 Bk. State New-York	90	128 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	72½
5 Am. Ex. Bank	89	50 do.....b10	72¾
150 do	90	30 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32¼
10 do	89½	100 do	32¾
50 Ocean Bank	70	200 La C. & Mil. R. R.	12
100 D.&H.C.Co.b30 ex d	100	50 do	12½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	85½	10 Mich. Cent. R. R.	53
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	78¾	400 Erie Railroad	17¾
1,000 do	78¼	100 do	17¼
4,000 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	82¾	50 do.....s3	17¾
2,000 La Ce.&M.L.G.b.	30	5 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72
2,000 Mich.C.8p c.1stm.		44 Ill. Central R'd.	90
Sk.F.Cnv.Bs.	83	225 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	16
1,000 Hud.Riv.R.3d m.	54	150 do.....b3	19¾
3,000 L.E.&W.1st m.b.	45	100 do.....b3	19¾
6 Market Bank	90	50 do.....s3	19
25 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9½	100 do.....b30	20¼
225 do	9¾	50 do.....b5	19¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	69	50 Clev. & Tol. R.....b10	43¼
100 N. Y. Cent. R.....opg	74½	100 do	43½
18 do	74½	100 do.....b10	43
300 do.....s10	74¼	100 do.....s3	43
10 do	74¼	50 Panama R'd.....b51	93½
100 do...s3 aft. opg	74¼	45 La Crosse & Mil.RR.	12
50 do	74½	25 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	73¼
10 Reading Railroad	51¾	50 Hudson River R.R.	20

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following Sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 California 7s	Int. added	63½
$1,000 Han. and St. Joseph's R. R. 7s	Int. added	50
$1,000 Evansv., Indianap. and Cl. 7s	Int. added	50
$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. added	75
$5,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	76
$25,495 15 Ohio and Miss. R. R.	Int. added	30
$3,000 Fox R. and Wis. Im. Co. 10s	Int. added	50
$9,000 Fox River and Wis. 8s	Int. added	30
Acceptance of Illinois Cen. R. R.		80¼
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		84
50 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co		96
3 shares Corn Exchange Bank		83½
6 shares Pacific Bank		105
3 shares Bank of America		100
25 shares Bull's Head Bank		76½
30 shares Phenix Bank		93
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co		7½
20 shares Trevorton Coal Co		21
5 shares Bank of Commonwealth		78
20 shares American Exchange Bank		89½
60 shares Fox River and Improvement Co		10

The following sales of Stock and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Lexington City 6s, 1883	Int. added.	46½
1,437 Sacramento City 10s, 1874	Int. added.	60
2,000 Sacramento City 8s, 1863	Int. added.	58
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s, 1881	Int. added.	89
2,000 Madison City 8s, 1887	Int. added.	49
12,000 Terre Haute & Alton 10s, 1874	Int. added.	34½
5,000 T. Haute & Alt. 1st mort. 7s	Int. ad.	61½@62
2,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R., 1870	Int. ad.	34½@35
5,000 Clev.Pnsvle&Ash.R. 7s, 1874	Int. ad.	69½@69½
2,000 Cam. & Amboy R.R. 6s, 1883	Int. added.	67
1 share Academy of Music, $1,000		$255
30 shs. Brooklyn Athenæum and Read. Room		43½
100 shs. Brunswick City Land Company		$4½
20 shs. Cumberland Coal Company		9½
1 share N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co		52
100 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R.R. Co.		13½
100 shs. Watertown and Rome R.R.		50½@50½
10 shs. Lorillard Fire Ins. Co		125½
30 shs. Firemen's Ins. Co		140¼
100 shs. Citizens' Fire Ins. Co		167
10 shs. Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		83½@85
30 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co		100¼
30 shs. Arctic Fire Ins. Co		90
73 shs. National Ins. Co		

BY E. LUDLOW, JR., & CO.

$10,000 Louisiana State Fives, payable 1872	71½
$4,000 City of Memphis 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	57¾
$10,000 City of Alton 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	60
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Second Mortg.	50
25 shares Trenton Iron Co., $100 each. Peter Cooper, President	75

MONDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending on Saturday last, Dec. 5, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of

Increase in Loans	1,370,448
Increase in Specie	1,766,417
Increase in Circulation	34,217
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	136,994

The statement is one that will afford general satisfaction. The turn in the Loan column is an agreeable feature. The Specie average presents the extraordinary figure of **$26,069,832.** The average is a declining one to-day, owing to the heavy shipment by the *Atlantic* on Saturday, and it is possible the present statement may prove the maximum for some weeks to come. Including the Clearing House operations of the week and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 6, 1856.	Dec. 5, 1857.	Nov. 28, 1857.
Capital	$55,235,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	106,898,534	96,333,687	94,963,130
Specie	12,278,347	26,069,832	24,303,145
Circulation	8,671,758	6,555,000	6,520,783
Gross Deposits	91,698,784	78,492,065	79,509,225
Exchanged	28,774,815	14,047,690	15,201,844
Undrawn	62,913,369	64,444,375	64,307,381
In Sub-Treasury	11,944,414	3,966,412	4,395,219

The Discount market is quiet to-day. There is not much prime paper offering outside of Bank. Demand loans rule at 6@7 ℔ cent., with only a moderate employment for money in this way. The arrival of the mail by the *Baltic* checked the business in Exchange, which has not yet fairly opened for the *Africa.* The holders of Sterling are firm, but there is not much disposition shown to buy except short-sight bills. These rule at full Specie terms, 111@111½. The engagements of Gold for this packet amount at present to a million of dollars. English Coin is in request at $4 89@$4 91 for sovereigns. American Coin, 100½@100⅜; Bar Gold, 100⅜@100½. French bills and Gold rather dull. Pennsylvania funds, 97¾@98½.

The English advices by the *Baltic,* at this port, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Nov. 25, show an improvement in Money affairs in London, and a better tone in the Markets at Liverpool. The Bank had received about £930,000 in Gold since the report of the 18th; confirming the intimation this morning that the minimum had probably been reached on that report. The French Bank is also gaining Bullion. The Exchanges were against the Continent in London. The market at Hamburg was under the severest pressure at latest dates. Several additional failures are reported from that quarter. A German house of first respectability in London, H. SILLEM, SONS & Co., suspended payment on the 23d ult. They had only limited relations with the United States, though well known among our English and Continental merchants. It is said their estate will prove entirely solvent. The present mail removes all doubt as to the satisfactory arrangement of Mr. PEABODY'S application to the English Bank. The Union and Oriental Banks in London are said to have made themselves parties to the guaranty of the character and sufficiency of the securities lodged by Mr. P. with the Bank. The amount is again stated at £800,000, or almost four million dollars. The trade reports from Manchester show a partial revival in the demand for Goods for India and Germany, but this was only an exception to the general dullness of trade. Nevertheless, at the last hour before the steamer sailed on Wednesday, the Liverpool Cotton market indicated a steadier tone, while good samples of Wheat and Flour are quoted higher than by the previous mail. Indian Corn 6d.@10d. the quarter lower. In American Stocks, in London, the demand was active immediately after the *Persia's* mail from this side was delivered, particularly in Eries and Illinois Centrals. In the latter there was a subsequent falling off in the shares from 88@86½. The Bonds of both Companies were in good request. Sales of New-York Central shares at 73 per cent. sterling on the latest New-York quotations of 69@70 per cent. Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman of the English Committee on the new Erie loan, was inviting the attention of all parties interested in the work, as bond and stockholders, to the proposals from New-York, through a notice in the *London Times.* The further trade reports from Paris, it will be noticed, are less discouraging, and we understand that some of the French letters are to the same purport. Of the future of the market for discounts in the English metropolis, a distinguished Bank authority predicts 5 ℔ cent. by March 1. Loans on the Stock Exchange had already fallen to 7 ℔ cent. The public were large buyers of Consols.

The news was not made fully known at the Stock Board, to-day, until after the first call of the list, and the business was, consequently, light. Prices stiffened at the close of the morning session, and subsequently advanced 1@1½ ℔ cent, on Saturday's rates, except Illinois Central Bonds, which were done at 82½@82¾ ℔ cent. After the printed list of the Second Board, Erie closed 17¾@18; New-York Central 75; Reading 52½, and Toledo 43@43½. The general market firm.

The following tabular statement shows the diminished export of Railroad Iron from Great Britain to the United States during the month of October:

	1856. Tons.	1857. Tons.		1856. Tons.	1857. Tons.
Boston	—	198	New-York	4,009	1,057
Charleston	800	868	New-Orleans	4,411	14
City Point	—	122	Philadelphia	—	141
Mobile	86	—			
Total tons				9,256	2,500

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Statement of the President.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Having returned from New-York, after an absence of three months, diligently employed in the investigation of the affairs of this Company in said City, it will no doubt be expected that I am prepared to render a statement of its present condition and prospects.

It pains me to state, that such is the confused and intricate condition of the Company's books and papers at the New-York Agency, that it is utterly impossible now to present any statement which will enable those interested to form any correct estimate of the ultimate value, either of the Stock of the Company, or of any claims they may hold.

Accounts with parties having business with the Agency, have been made out and furnished them. In many instances no response or acknowledgment has been received; many have been returned, pointing out numerous errors and discrepancies. It will readily be seen that these various differences in the accounts must be reconciled and adjusted, before the actual condition of the Company can be ascertained.

One serious source of embarrassment arises from the unwarrantable hypothecation by the Cashier in New-York of a large amount of paper sent to the agency for collection only. It is impossible, at this time, to conjecture for how much of this the company may be ultimately liable.

Within the past two weeks, protested bills of exchange, to the amount of £25,000 sterling, (equivalent to about $125,000,) have been returned upon the company in New-York. Nearly all these bills had been purchased and remitted to meet various drafts drawn by the Cashier upon a credit opened in London with Messrs. BELL & GRANT. The acceptors of these protested bills, as well as the drawers in New-York, having suspended payment, and being perhaps insolvent, what dividends will be obtained from their estates, and when, is very uncertain. This is another of the many causes or reasons why a statement cannot now be prepared, and is here introduced merely as an illustration.

In addition to the foregoing, is the almost endless litigation caused by numerous attachments and other legal proceedings, causing additional embarrassment in the liquidation and settlement of claims in favor of as well as against the Company.

The various assets of the Company, pledged and unpledged, are of such a mixed and varied character, that in the present disturbed and unsettled state of money matters, it is wholly impossible now to fix a value upon them.

The causes which have brought the Company to insolvency, are wholly owing to the unauthorized and disastrous transactions of the Cashier in New-York.

1. In his dealings with and large advances to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, to aid in the completion of said road. This account has not yet been adjusted.

2. In speculations on his own account in the stock of this Company, as well as of other Companies, as also in States securities.

3. In the depreciation of Stocks and Securities, held by him as collateral to unauthorized loans made by him in New-York.

These are the prominent items, and the loss sustained on them alone, will, I fear, be of sufficient amount to absorb the entire capital of the Company—two millions of dollars.

In my investigations in New-York, I received from the Trustees there, Messrs. COE & STEDMAN, efficient aid and counsel. These gentlemen, on the 22d of April last, entered into an examination of the affairs of the Agency, and found the various securities which had been pledged for loans made by the cashier, all on hand, and perceived nothing wrong in the various statements prepared and presented for their examination. The great trouble in reference to the books at the Agency not showing its real condition, arises from the fact, that the large transactions already referred to were not made in them, but were suppressed by the Cashier and consequently known only to him.

It will require some months yet of patient investigation before any statement can be prepared that will serve as a guide in determining the value of a claim against the Company.

I am fully aware of the incompleteness of this statement, and that it cannot prove very satisfactory to Stockholders or to those who have placed their funds in the custody of the Company, and are so much annoyed and distressed by its being withheld from them for so long a period.

CHARLES STETSON, President.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4, 1857.

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the New-York Express, Dec. 7.

The publication of Mr. CHARLES STETSON, of Cincinnati, against the New-York cashier of the Ohio Life & Trust Company, attracts some attention. It is a war of Mr. STETSON, of Cincinnati, the President, upon Mr LUDLOW, the New-York cashier—rather a private than a public war—and yet it greatly interests the public, in consequence of the enormous interests involved. Mr. STETSON, among other specifications, makes the following:

"The causes which have brought the Company to insolvency are wholly owing to the unauthorized and disastrous transactions of the cashier in New-York.

1. In his dealings with, and large advances to, the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, to aid in the completion of said road. This account has not yet been adjusted.

2. In speculations on his own account in the stock of this Company, as well as other Companies, as also in the State securities.

3. In the depreciation of stocks and securities, held by him as collateral to unauthorized loans made by him in New-York.

These are the prominent items, and the loss sustained on them alone will, I fear be of sufficient amount to absorb the entire capital of the Company—over two millions of dollars."

Now all this reads very well,—but Mr. LUDLOW had the authority of the Company for his general course of business,—as will be seen by the following letter:

[COPY.]

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.,
CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

Messrs. ——— ———, New-York.

I am authorized by the Board of Trustees of this Company to assure, that any and all liabilities incurred by EDWIN LUDLOW, Esq., as Cashier of this Company in New-York, are, and will be, recognized by this Institution and assumed to the full extent of any such liability.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) C. STETSON, President.

The Pittsburg affair was especially authorized by the Trustees of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., which gave the Pittsburg road a credit of £60,000 ($300,000) two years ago, taking their notes at 9, 12, 18, and 24 months.

The purchases of stock were made by the Cashier, as stated, and for the benefit of the Company, which wanted new capital, and attempted the policy of putting its stock at a premium where a million of new stock would be taken. An extra dividend was made also for this purpose; but the whole concern came to an end before the new Stock could be sold. The whole thing was upon borrowed money; the Cincinnati office loaned on New-York and the New-York office did the best it could. It is understood that the late cashier had a dead weight of $700,000 left him by his predecessor, equal to one-third of the capital.

Mr. STETSON has, in his statement, omitted to give an account of the home office under his management. The history of the Company can never be complete until this is given, and the sooner it comes the better. The Stockholders will find it bad enough, but the odium of the management will have to be borne by the whole body of Trustees, who were well aware of the hazardous expedients of the Company, and who largely profited by them. Mr. STETSON'S card, in order to throw all the burden upon New-York, is shown to be valueless by the letter we publish above.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 5.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,439,765	$2,161,858	$88,333	$5,742,613
Artisans' Bank	612,517	91,365	63,213	230,207
Atlantic Bank	482,141	38,337	93,856	241,813
Bk. of America	4,609,928	2,272,944	53,332	5,376,376
Bk. of Commerce	10,192,323	3,244,716	2,095	6,110,940
Bk. of Commw'th	810,786	212,770	44,517	772,212
Bk. of New-York	3,260,246	1,119,583	329,595	2,672,254
Bk. of N. America	1,639,756	328,979	84,671	1,517,608
Bk. of Republic	3,242,100	783,074	118,632	2,795,776
Bk. St. New-York	3,351,218	944,304	441,898	2,975,461
Broadway Bank	1,786,630	330,516	234,922	1,262,177
Bull's Head Bank	189,052	25,802	88,633	137,480
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,250,104	133,977	133,575	722,696
Chatham Bank	392,202	85,842	88,218	190,604
Chemical Bank	1,460,483	666,277	228,846	1,619,811
Citizens' Bank	496,038	90,214	147,908	330,460
City Bank	1,901,419	669,084	16,996	1,904,213
Continental Bank	2,516,282	723,268	97,943	1,881,125
Corn Exch. Bank	1,598,669	168,199	103,185	1,214,516
Fulton Bank	1,350,437	258,159	83,012	1,158,795
Greenwich Bank	489,995	181,338	108,280	455,574
Hanover Bank	1,118,044	144,005	38,623	594,655
Imp.& Traders' Bk	1,961,084	286,531	149,839	989,185
Irving Bank	633,021	128,286	94,791	490,043
Leather Man. Bk.	1,734,345	422,074	250,263	1,389,489
Manhattan Co.	4,200,984	1,090,787	179,390	3,580,929
Marine Bank	720,032	133,902	93,589	412,068
Market Bank	1,373,113	208,510	171,621	885,634
Mechanics' Bank	3,603,644	669,766	335,748	2,789,367
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	649,584	90,485	112,090	330,988
Mercantile Bank	1,651,630	485,596	95,601	1,589,599
Merchants' Bank	4,032,605	1,354,362	269,265	3,992,699
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,461,631	453,475	126,043	1,063,278
Metropolitan Bk	5,479,701	1,518,121	230,626	4,766,861
Nassau Bank	1,073,313	200,410	89,452	738,643
National Bank	1,558,293	637,886	60,074	1,195,169
N. Y. County Bk.	246,049	56,115	94,993	142,966
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	351,909	62,060	46,675	115,095
N. Y. Exch. Bank	238,586	43,540	108,094	214,007
Ocean Bank	1,181,690	232,301	91,843	772,087
Oriental Bank	410,688	77,829	93,245	226,253
Pacific Bank	762,667	174,765	122,835	562,145
Park Bank	2,688,371	575,623	182,665	1,571,749
People's Bank	483,526	92,437	110,263	255,822
Phenix Bank	2,733,476	782,078	92,987	2,225,452
St. Nicholas Bank	786,241	98,721	97,412	383,945
Seventh Ward Bk.	809,926	356,581	105,619	640,277
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,726,521	537,367	98,535	4,704,254
Tradesmen's Bank	1,107,110	182,068	288,127	607,028
Union Bank	2,482,392	563,580	164,931	1,970,971

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$96,333,687	Circulation	$6,555,000
Specie	26,069,832	Deposits	78,492,065

LOANS ON PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

	Nov. 28.		Nov. 28.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$6,281,768	Manhattan Co	$4,175,249
Artisans' Bank	617,614	Marine Bank	718,620
Atlantic Bank	487,519	Market Bank	1,358,732
Bk. of America	4,202,676	Mechanics' Bank	3,579,924
Bk. of Commerce	10,632,264	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	647,644
Bk. of Commw'th	830,758	Mercantile Bank	1,574,769
Bk. of New-York	3,228,746	Merchants' Bank	3,701,736
Bk. of N. America	1,405,979	Merch. Exch. Bk	1,497,116
Bk. of Republic	3,250,839	Metropolitan Bank	5,386,328
Bk. St. New-York	3,378,399	Nassau Bank	1,115,291
Broadway Bank	1,761,202	National Bank	1,580,264
Bull's Head Bank	191,077	N. Y. County Bk.	252,656
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,281,731	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	352,021
Chatham Bank	389,389	N. Y. Exch. Bank	219,042
Chemical Bank	1,451,576	Ocean Bank	1,184,184
Citizens' Bank	604,285	Oriental Bank	413,253
City Bank	1,895,881	Pacific Bank	762,614
Continental Bank	2,442,348	Park Bank	2,706,251
Corn Exch. Bank	1,403,856	People's Bank	476,947
Fulton Bank	1,381,002	Phenix Bank	2,795,818
Greenwich Bank	615,153	St. Nicholas Bank	801,110
Hanover Bank	1,116,835	Seventh Ward Bk	811,831
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,828,675	Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,427,833
Irving Bank	644,254	Tradesmen's Bank	1,097,183
Leather Man. Bk	1,715,115	Union Bank	2,479,753
Total			$94,963,130

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday: 40,547 bbls. Flour; 100,771 bushels Wheat; 24,325 bushels Corn; 32,221 bushels Oats; 7,563 bushels Barley; 713 bushels Rye; 157 pkgs. Provisions; 207 bbls. Whisky; and 42 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at old prices. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $6 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Neither here nor in Boston has any important change occurred in this branch of trade. The principal demand is for the California market, and with the Western, Southern, and New-England trade, the business still continues very light. With the manufacturers there is a little more activity, but many of them have been so crippled in resources that they are not able to work up much of a stock of goods in anticipation of Spring sales. Notwithstanding the comparatively low price of Leather, and the abundance of labor that can be obtained at greatly reduced rates, the supply of goods on the market at the commencement of active Spring trade is likely to be small. The BATCHELLERS, extensive shoe manufacturers at North Brookfield, who had discharged several hundred workmen, are beginning to increase their business. Among the exports during the week we notice 325 cases from Boston to San Francisco, and 1,411 cases from New-York. The quantity cleared at the Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	1,719	2,584
Since January 1	224,309	213,850
Total	226,028	216,534

COFFEE—The demand is brisker, chiefly for Rio, and we have to report sales of 200 pkgs. Java, at 15½c.@16c.; 1,250 bags Rio, at 8½c.@10½c.; and 80 bags Maracaibo, in small lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔. We quote Java 15½c @16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c @ 11c.; St. Domingo, 8½c.@9c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash; and Laguayra, at 11½c.@12c. Stock of Rio Coffee in Baltimore, on Saturday, 67,100 bags. Stock of all other kinds there nearly exhausted.

COTTON—Continues in slack demand at irregular prices, with small sales reported, including Middling Upland at 11c.@11½c., and do. Gulf at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more freely offered and sought after at, however, generally languid prices. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 60@$4 75
Extra State	4 80@ 5 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 4 75
Superfine Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Fancy Ohio	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 00

Canadian appears in moderate request at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 75 @$6 30 ℔ bbl. Southern continues plenty and heavy. Sales 900 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 05@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at old prices—$3 30@$4 35 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 350 half-kegs San Almeira Grapes at $3 50; and 80 bbls. Spanish Chestnuts at 7c., cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited demand, and prices are irregular; buyers, for the most part, having any existing advantage. Sales 29,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian at $1 25; Red Western at $1@$1 02; and ordinary White Southern at $1 22@$1 23 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining, there being more sellers than buyers; sales 19,000 bushels at 85c. for old Yellow Southern, and 62c.@70c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 5,200 bushels Northern Rye at 76c., delivered; 7,500 bushels State Barley, chiefly prime four-rowed, at 82c.; and 1,500 bushels Barley Malt, at 93c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at our revised quotations, at 46c.@48c for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 33c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales North River, at 50c.@65c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are dull, and prices are essentially the same.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2½c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been reported of only small lots of Scotch Pig, at $25@$26, cash; and $28@$29, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Inactive at old figures.

LIME—Rockland: 85 for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues tame. Prices are unaltered. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans, at 35c.@37½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quite dull at former quotations. Spirits Turpentine has been procured to the extent of 340 bbls., in lots, at 42c.@42½c., cash, ℔ gallon, indicating an easier market.

OILS—The general inquiry is very tame; prices show no important variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy and languid. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 75 for Mess, and $14 75@$15 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c @7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Smoked Bacon, 11c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in fair request at uniform rates. The transactions since our last embrace 420 bbls. fair to prime, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 160 bbls., in lots, at $11 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 75 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at languid rates, 12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Appears quiet and languid, with limited sales at $3@$3 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

CHARLESTON RICE MARKET, Dec. 4.—The lower grades continued neglected. Ordinary to fair range from 2¾c.@3¼c.; good to prime and strict prime in good demand, and our quotations for these are as follows: good to prime 3½c.@3¾c.; strictly prime, choice and fancy lots, 3¾c.@4¼c. and upwards. Remaining on shipboard not cleared, 1,236 tcs. Rough Rice. The market opened the past week with the first sale this season of 3,400 bushels at 82c., taken for milling. The arrivals amount to 93,000 bushels.

SUGARS—Continue quiet at previous rates. Sales 200 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, in lots, at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ ℔.

TANNING MATERIALS—Sales 215 bags Palermo Sumac at $65@$75 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit; and 100 bales Terra Japonica, in lots, at 3½c.@4c., cash, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 385 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mainly at 23c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool: Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

BELLEVUE HOUSE STOCK YARDS.—Beef cattle were in better supply last week, with a fair demand for city use. Butchers pay for good to choice, 5c.@6c.; for ordinary to fair, 2c.@2½c. gross. Packers are not buying at these figures, and shippers are doing nothing at present.

HOGS—Are coming in more freely. Several lots have arrived on the Pacific Railroad during the past week; some were sold on previous contract to ASHBROOK & Co., for packing. Butchers are paying for heavy hogs 4½c.@5½c.; packers are offering 4½c. But drovers are not willing to sell at that figure.

SHEEP—Are selling from $1 75 to $3 ℔ head. None on the market at present.

COWS AND CALVES—A fair supply. Prices range from $18 to $40 ℔ head, according to quality.

Woolen Trade of France.

M. PETIT, one of the oldest and most considerable of the cloth manufacturers of Louviers, has published in the *Journal des Débats* a very interesting account of the woolen trade and manufactures of France. M. PETIT says that the French cannot compete with England in the price of cloth of the best quality, the difficulty being caused by a duty of 25 per cent. being paid on imported wool in France, while the English receive foreign and colonial wool untaxed. The importation of wool into France was free from 1815 to 1822. During that period much Spanish wool was imported, the Spanish sheep owners considering France as their regular and assured market; but in 1822 a duty was placed upon Spanish wool in order to increase the price of the home-produced article; but the price of wool has never been so high in France since.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 5.

COTTON generally unchanged. Sales to-day 8,500 bales. SUGAR firm at 4½c.@5½c. FLOUR, $5 12½. Red WHEAT, $1 10. LARD dull at 14c. RIO COFFEE—Sales to-day 2,200 bags, at 9c. Other articles generally unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 7.

The *Baltic's* news was published here to-day in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press. The sales of COTTON add up 4,000 bales, at prices favoring buyers. The sales were mostly made before the receipt of the foreign advices.

SUGAR declined ⅛c.; sales at 4½c.@5½c. MOLASSES declined 1c.; sales at 19c.@22c. LARD, in kegs, 12½c. Other articles generally unchanged.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR is unchanged. WHEAT is in fair demand. Sales to-day 8,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 80c. Nothing doing in Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,100 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet, at 53c. CORN active. OATS dull. Receipts to-day 1,400 bbls FLOUR, 3,800 bushels WHEAT, 2,600 bushels CORN.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.—First Board.*—$1,500 Union Canal 6s, 38; $5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 85; $8,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 84¾; $1,100 City 6s, C. & P., 85½; $400 do., new, 90½; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 33½; 170 do., 36; 60 Elmira Railroad, 12; 210 Reading Railroad, 26¼; 5 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 53; 250 New-Creek Co., ⅜; 65 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17½; 3 Morris Canal Preferred, 91½; 5 do., 92; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾; 47 do., 38½; 20 Bank of Pennsylvania, 15¼; 7 do., 15½; 56 Girard Bank, 9½; 10 City Bank, 40.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 111; Philadelphia 6s, 83½@84; Philadelphia Railroad, 6s, 83¾@84; Philadelphia 6s, new, 91½@92; Pennsylvania 5s, 84¾@85; Reading Railroad, 26½@27; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74½@75½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾@38¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 46@47; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61 @62; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 11@12; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17½@17¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12@13; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st. Mortgage, 69@71; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 50@51; Long Island, 9¾@10; Vicksburg, 6½@7½; Girard Bank, 9@9½; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 4@4½; New Creek, ⅜@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@7.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Dec. 12
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 16
America	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 30

FROM EUROPE.

Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 25
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 5
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Dec. 12

Passengers Sailed.

In [illegible] for [illegible]—[illegible] Pearsall, David Tibbitts, John Salmon, Wm. [illegible], R. Pollitt, Wm. Fannelly, Patrick [illegible], A. Latham, Jas. Pitcairn, John Dallalo, Wm. [illegible], Chas. Fullett, T. P. Thorp, Tena Gill, Mrs. Gill, [illegible] Henry Palmer, S. Timm, C. Godfrey, Peter [illegible], [illegible] Call, Geo. Hull, C. [illegible], Jas. Whitehead, [illegible], B. T. Rossiter, John Smythe, P. Galligan, [illegible] Taylor, J. Metcalf, Eugene Sullivan, John Regan, [illegible], A. Kerr and lady, Mrs. Savery and child, [illegible], T. Monehan and brother, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Hyslop and 2 daughters, Ellen [illegible], Wm. Overall, T. Edmeston, Mrs. Craig, [illegible], P. Scheffelin, Anthony Mack, C. Peterson, [illegible], T. A. Egleston, J. K. Mitchell, John [illegible], [illegible], T. Donnelly, F. Buchanan, Thos. [illegible], [illegible], T. Hatterly, P. Lang and brother, M. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool—J. Parker, [illegible] Minister to China, and lady, J. H. Black, J. [illegible], Wm. Cerenne, T. Clighton, C. C. Comstock, [illegible] Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Devlin, 2 children [illegible] servants, Wm. Donay, J. M. Dunbar, J. W. Carter, [illegible], A. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. [illegible], C. P. Gilsey, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. [illegible] children, governess and servant, L. N. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jenks, J. H. Jenks, [illegible] A. Jones, E. Lafoulcade, John B. Marie, Mrs. [illegible] Maury, Jr., Julius Meyer, Chas. W. [illegible], Newton, Jr., Wm. Nott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pierson, [illegible] Jr., C. W. Richards, P. Rogers, Mrs. Ann [illegible], C. J. Starr and 2 daughters, John [illegible] and Mrs. R. Sherwell, Miss M. Sweney, C. W. [illegible], W. H. Scott, David Stuart, J. W. Stewart, [illegible] Taylor, L. F. Timmerman, Mrs. L. Tintchin, V. [illegible] Walden, J. C. Windle—total 70.

In steamship *Roanoke*, for Portsmouth, &c.—J. [illegible] P. Smith, John Dearborn, A. L. Allen, T. J. Falls, [illegible], J. Myers, E. Campe, S. Chave, D. A. Holden, [illegible] M. A. Parker, O. Hamlin, Mrs. E. Nelson—and [illegible] steerage.

In steamship *Augusta*, for Savannah—W. H. [illegible] Loren Larkin, James Grant, Wm. Harley, C. [illegible] and 6 in the steerage.

Sun rises	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandy Hook	1 22	Gov. Island	2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Ship St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son; Arabia, Harding, Mobile, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Glenwood, Glover, Galveston, N. Clements; E. Pike, Hawes, Gibara, T. H. Sandford; Escoriaza, Ryder, Havana, Mora & Nephew.

Brigs Jas. Henry, Verge, St. Johns, Barrout Bros.; A. C. Merryman, Colburn, Key West, Benner & Drake; Forest, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. Johns, C. A. De Wolff & Co.; Magnet, Shackford, Brandywine, Arrowsmith & Ball; Harriet Ann, (Br.) Crowell, Port Spain, McAuliff, Wheelock & Volock.

Schooners Bergen, Megee, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; M. A. Johnson, Osborn, Key West, G. A. Ferris; S. Mills, Rowley, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hasard; W. Smith, Fisher, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; Flying Eagle, Lawrence, Curacoa, Koff & Bersuhn; F. J. Cumming, Jones, Boston, T. H. Sandford; Cleopatra, Price, Curacoa, Jas. Folke & Son; S. Scranton, Lowden, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; J. S. Lane, Walton, Edenton, D. Glines, Son & Co.; D. B. Warner, Stetson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, B. R. Dimon.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool Nov. 25, at 3 P. M., arrived at Sandy Hook Dec. 6, at midnight, with mdse. and passengers and £9,000 on freight, to E. K. Collins. Nov. 25, signalized ship Chaos, bound in.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Saturday, passed in the river, ship Elizabeth Hamilton, bound out. Sunday, 10 A. M., 10 miles S. W. from Cape Lookout, passed steamer Atlanta, from Charleston for New-York. Same day, 6:35 P. M., Hatteras Light bearing S. W. ¼ W., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, from New-York for Charleston; 8 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, from New-York for Savannah.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 6th, off Smith's Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, from New-York for Norfolk.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Spencer, Antwerp 32 ds., and fm. Flushing Nov. 9, with mdse. and 322 passengers to Everett & Brown. Has been 12 ds. from Sable Island, with strong westerly winds.

Ship Defender, (of Boston,) Robinson, Chincha Islands Aug. 21, and Hampton Roads 5 inst., with guano to Barreda Bros.

Bark Juno, (Olden.,) Beake, Bremen 46 ds., in ballast with 210 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. Had 4 deaths on board.

Schr. Curassow, (Br.,) Phalon, Cornwallis, N. S., 7 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Wm. Abbott, Parker, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Charley & Willey, (of Damariscotta,) Tibbitts, Virginia 6 ds., with live oak timber, bound to Yarmouth, Me., put into this port for repairs, having, last night at 6 o'clock, while attempting to get into the Lower Bay for a harbor, went ashore on Sandy Hook, and succeeded in getting off at 8 o'clock, with loss of both anchors and four feet of water in the hold. She subsequently succeeded in beating over Romer Shoals, where she thumped heavily, causing the leak to increase. Was towed to the City by steam-tug R. L. Maby.

Schr. Eastern Light, (Br.,) Chisholm, Maitland, N. S., 21 ds., with potatoes to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. H. H. Johnson, Crellin, with mdse. from wreck of ship Irene, ashore at Morriches, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Manhassett, Blake, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton and rice to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Only Daughter, (3 masted,) Rogers, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, Greenfield, Stamford for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Roche, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Buena Vista, Holland, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. A. Vancleaf, Vancleaf, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Pauline, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ovoca, Allen, Norfolk for Providence.

Schr. A. Henderson, Godfrey, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Wissahicon, Leak, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Norwich for Virginia.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers H. B. Cromwell. On the 4th inst., when off Tybee Light, John Carroll accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 30 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, from W. to N. W.

Below.

Ship Cora Linn, Lutder, Glasgow Nov. 5, with mdse to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark J. N. Brookman, Brookman, Sunderland Oct. 30, to H. D. Brookman & Co.—Both by steamtug W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

Sailed.

Ships St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans; Mary Robinson, Harding, San Francisco; bark Contest, Allen, San Francisco; brigs Daniel Webster, Williams, Savannah; Black Hawk, Sparks, Bermuda; Hady King, Brown, Mobile.

Disaster.

Mr. David F. Vail, arrived this evening from Riverhead, L. I., and reports the bark Milford, from Newcastle Oct. 28, bound to New Haven, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Quoque Inlet, 40 miles west of Montauk, about midnight of the 5th inst. She lies nearly broadside on, with head to the South, has 3 feet of water in her hold, and lies high and dry at low water. She is owned by Messrs. Wakeman & Dimon, of this City, was built in 1849, at Somerset, Mass., is 427 tons, rates 2, and is valued at about $15,000.

Memoranda.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, sailed on Saturday, at noon, for Liverpool, with 58 passengers and $1,761,550 50 in specie.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4—Information has been received here to-day, by way of Rio Janeiro, that the bark Francis Partridge, Capt. Broughton, hence in July last, bound to the West Coast of South America, had sprung a leak at sea, and put into the Island of St. Catharines, City of Destino, on the 27th of September last, making 1,500 strokes per hour; foretopmast sprung, trussel trees carried away, loss of sails, and men worn out pumping. The cargo has been discharged, partly in a damaged state. The F. P. is owned here, and is an old vessel. The only insurance known is $5,000 in Baltimore on vessel, $10,000 in Philadelphia on vessel and cargo, and $5,000 on cargo in Georgia.—[By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

A herm. brig, (name unknown,) from an Eastern port, with lumber, bound to New-York, went ashore on Saybrook Bar, on Wednesday night, during thick weather, the Captain having mistaken Gull Island light for New-London light. She still remained ashore at high water on Thursday, two steam-tugs having been unable to haul her off. There was a heavy sea on, and the vessel was laboring much.

Whalers.

Sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., July 25, Brighton, Tucker, Darmouth for South Seas.

At Canary Islands, Oct. 19, Silver Cloud, Fisher, N. L., 150 bbls. oil, bound to Coast of Africa.

A letter from Capt. Fisher, of ship Lexington, (of Nantucket,) reports having spoken ship Chas. W. Morgan, Fisher, N. B., on the 23d of August, with 8 whales—had been ashore on the rocks near Shasta Islands—lost part of her false keel and four anchors. Leaked some. Joseph R. James, cooper of the Lexington, was lost overboard on the 29th of November, 1856. Thomas P. Morrow, a native of Boston, died on board the L. of consumption, in Ochotska Sea, July 1, 1857.

Spoken—Nov. 17, lat. 17 29 S., lon. 34, Mary & Susan, of and from New-Bedford for Pacific Ocean.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

AN OWNER IS WANTED FOR TWO VALUABLE GOATS found astray. If not claimed within ten days they will be sold to pay charges. Inquire at the XIIIth Ward Station house, or at No. 413 Broome-st. of the PROPERTY CLERK.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

In consequence of the announcement of Mr. Ullman that the Opera of I. Puritani cannot be satisfactorily produced before Tuesday next, the 15th inst., we are under the necessity of informing our friends and the public generally that the BENEFIT OF THIS SOCIETY, advertised to take place on THURSDAY the 10th inst., will positively take place on TUESDAY the 15th inst.

Ticket holders will please consider their admissions postponed to that evening.

B. ULLMAN, Director Academy of Music.
P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, H. ARONSON, } Committee.

W. L. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11½ o'clock, at No. 152 Broadway, near Maiden-lane, by MELLOR & LLOYD. Assignees' sale of $20,000 worth of ladies and gentlemen's furs and sleigh robes, all of which are warranted the best in market. Catalogues issued early by order of J. Jackson, Assignee.

TO DENTISTS.—A YOUNG MAN DESIROUS OF learning the art of mechanical dentistry, would like to engage with a dentist, for the same. Such as one is in want of an apprentice, will drop a line to H. M., Box B, Times Office, for two days.